The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

A New Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

FRESH DISTURBANCES AT BARCELONA.

The Russian Expedition Against Khiva.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT CLOSED.

Revolt of Emigrants in Canada.

GUATEMALA IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

Another Ministerial Crisis Threatened in Italy.

SPAIN.

A New Bill for the Abolition of Slavery in Cuba.

MADRID, June 25.—The Colonial Department is preparing a new bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, without injury to the interests of the owners.

A Defeated Colonel Imprisoned.

A Colonel commanding the detachment which was defeated in the recent engagement with Carlists has been arrested and thrown into prison.

Fresh Disturbances at Barcelona.

BARCELONA, June 25.—Fresh disturbances have occurred at Barcelona. There was firing between the soldiers and citizens all last night. The troops were all removed from the suburb to-day, and a cordon of police established between it and the city to prevent further collisions.

Carlist Defeat Denied.

LONDON, June 25.—The Carlists deny the report that the united bands of Elio, Ollo and Dorregarray have been defeated, and claim, on the contrary, that Elio has surrounded and captured two thousand Republicans of Barranca.

A Battle Fought at Estella.

MADRID, June 25.—An engagement took place between the Carlists and Republicans at Estella on the 21st. The Republicans under Portilla occupied a good position in the mountain above Ollagueta and Garruga, and Nouville's column was leaving for the Sierra Andia. The Carlists under Ollo, while retreating in the direction of Portilla's position, were received by Bertilla with a warm fire, which killed six hundred and wounded three hundred. The Republicans lost four killed and sixty wounded. Ollo's command separated from Dorregarray, and were flying in all directions. They will probably surrender at Peña, Cerrada, Portilla, Castanar and the General-in-Chief are in close pursuit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

For Carlists.

LONDON, June 25.—Two vessels, laden with arms, for Carlists in Spain, have been detained at Plymouth, by the customs authorities.

The Shah Banqueted in Greenwich.

LONDON, June 25.—A banquet was given to the Shah at Greenwich this evening. The Prince and Princess of Wales and seven hundred guests were present. Brief speeches were made expressive of the warmest cordiality.

A Ship Load of Arms.

LONDON, June 25.—A dispatch from Plymouth states that the ship Queen of the Seas sailed to-day with 9,000 rifles and 1,600,000 cartridges, which, it is alleged, she intended to transship at sea to the steam yacht Deerhound. The Customs officers succeeded in stopping the latter, but found themselves powerless to detain the Queen of the Seas. The Deerhound was the yacht which rescued Capt. Semmes and the crew of the privateer Alabama when she was sunk by the Kearsage.

CANADA.

Revolt of Emigrants.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A dispatch from Quebec says that a number of emigrants from Sweden and Norway, who were brought to Canada by Mr. Molson and employed in his iron works on the Lower St. Lawrence, at Moisie, revolted in consequence of a dispute about the payment of wages—they insisting that they should be paid in gold and Molson giving them only orders for goods on the stores owned by himself. Wishing to leave Moisie, and being unable to get away, owing to the fact that Molson owns all the vessels trading there, the emigrants to the number of two hundred men, women and children went down to the river and seized a schooner and set sail for Quebec, where they arrived on Monday, when twenty-eight of them, said to be the leaders in the movement, were arrested and taken in charge of sailing the schooner. The matter causes much excitement among all connected with emigration.

ITALY.

Another Ministerial Crisis Threatened.

ROME June 25.—Another ministerial crisis is threatened. The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, by a vote of 86 to 157 rejected a resolution, supported by the Government, to proceed with the discussion of financial bills. When the vote was announced Signor Lanza, President of the Ministry, said he would communicate with the King and inform the House to-morrow what course would be taken.

ROME, June 25.—Signor Lanza has telegraphed to the King, who is in Turin, advising him to summon Minghetti and the Deputies for consultation with regard to the formation of a new Cabinet.

Friendly Observations.

The French and Austrian Governments have addressed friendly observations to Italy with reference to the execution of the law abolishing religious corporations.

The *Opinione* denies the truth of a rumor that Austria and France have formed an alliance against Italy, but declares that Italy will seek alliances should they become necessary for the defense of her national independence.

CUBA.

The Revolution.

HAVANA, June 24.—In the late fight near Puerto Principe, where Major Romani was killed, there were ninety Spanish troops engaged. Only fifteen returned, seventy-five being killed by the insurgents. The insurgents in the Puerto Principe district are reported as very audacious, and the other day captured, within sight of the sentinels and townspeople, bread supplies on the way to the forts.

Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever here continues with unabated violence. A very large percentage of the cases prove fatal.

ASIA.

The Russian Expedition against Khiva.

LONDON, June 25.—The *Daily News* has the following late intelligence of the progress of the expedition against Khiva: The united Sreenberg and Mangyshlak columns, on the 2d inst., captured Kilai, only three days' march from Khiva. General Kauffmann, with the Taskhend column, had arrived at Chrakti, about the same distance east of Khiva.

A special despatch to the London *Times* says the Schikshlar detachment has returned to Krasnovodsk, having been completely used up by the heat and want of water. The Khan of Bokhara had acted in the most friendly manner towards the Russians.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Guatemala in a State of Siege.

PANAMA, June 24.—Advices from Guatemala state that that country has been placed in a state of siege, to be continued until the rebellion in the Eastern Departments is subdued. In an engagement with the insurgents lately, the Government troops triumphed, killing twenty rebels.

Rebuilding San Salvador.

Rapid progress is being made in the rebuilding of San Salvador. Many families who have left the city have returned, and are erecting improved dwellings.

FRANCE.

Arrests.

PARIS, June 25.—The police arrested Earnest Dolere, administrator, and M. Raphael, a member of the Commune.

Indignation at the Economy of Paris.

PARIS, June 25.—The city journals are indignant at the refusal of the municipality to vote money for the Shah's reception. The Government will probably ask the Assembly to make an appropriation for the purpose.

AUSTRIA.

Empress Augusta in Vienna.

VIENNA, June 25.—The illness of the Emperor of Germany having rendered it impossible for him at present to visit Vienna, as proposed, the Empress Augusta has graciously come in his place. She arrived here to-day, and had a most enthusiastic and brilliant reception from the court and people.

GERMANY.

Parliament Closed.

BERLIN, June 25.—Prince Bismarck to-day closed the session of the German Parliament. He said he was commissioned to express the regret of the Emperor at his absence through indisposition, from which, however, he was glad to say his Majesty was surely recovering.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Notes from Somerset County—Business Through that Section—Somerset, Ursina and Confluence—Something About a "Washing Machine"—A Rural Swain's Mistake—Pleasures of Village Life.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SOMERSET, PA., June 20, 1873.

A few items from this portion of Somerset county will perhaps not be unacceptable to the numerous readers of the old GAZETTE, although the season is not one when any occurrence startling in their nature, or of special interest are likely to occur.

URSINA.

Ursina, one of the youngest but most enterprising and promising towns on the P. W. & B. Ry., is, we were glad to notice during a recent visit, steadily advancing in prosperity, and notwithstanding the serious loss of the barrel and keg factory, a short time ago, by fire, is as earnest and active as ever. It is worthy of mention that the citizens, by their unaided and totally undisciplined efforts, saved a very large amount of property for the company (a Pittsburgh company) that seemed beyond the reach of human effort. Portions of the rescued property were so near the burning building and the immense drying tank, filled to the top with dried and highly combustible material, that it might be said to be on fire all the time. The pluck and energy of the people saved it, even while despairing of succeeding. The company will rebuild, we are pleased to learn.

They have in successful operation in Ursina a fire brick works using the Shamrock clay, and turning out an article equal to the far-famed Mt. Savage fire brick. They have also completed a number of coke ovens well and substantially built and are urging on a number more as rapidly as possible. A new lime kiln and lime house have just been finished,—capacity 150 bushels every twenty-four hours, and have a twenty foot vein of limestone above the kiln with a tram road under after the style of the coal roads about Pittsburgh.

This is a delightful little valley, and its beauty and advantages have been appreciated by numbers of persons seeking a pleasant and cheap summer resort, who are engaged rooms at the Benford House, a new Mansard roofed hotel, and kept by one who not only knows how to keep a hotel but takes a pride and pleasure in keeping it well.

CONFLUENCE.

Confluence, a mile or so west of Ursina, is also a beautiful site, and at one time bid fair to be a flourishing place, now seems to "Sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

And that reminds me of a little story. A gentleman well known in Pittsburgh, and especially in telegraphic circles, was induced to locate near this place for the benefit of his greatly impaired health, which, we are pleased to learn, has greatly improved, even after a short sojourn. Some days ago he received, from Pittsburgh, a non-descript sort of an article which, the knowing ones around the station, aided and abetted by a prominent merchant, decided was a patent churn, with capacity sufficient for a dairy of twenty cows, when it was a well known fact that Mr. D. kept but one. They decided at once that he had been guilty of extravagance; a churn costing one-fifth or less would have been amply sufficient for his purpose. Calling a meeting, and asking his opinion, he fully concurred, and showed how he could improve the churn by adding this and taking that away, and it would make more butter and do it quicker.

By this time the crowd had flattered themselves, and each other that they were not only a very knowing set of fellows but also experts in machinery—agricultural machinery in special. When they had arrived at this satisfactory state of feeling they were completely non-plussed Mr. D. arrived on the scene and his unexpected exclamation: *"All right? I see my Washing Machine has got along at last."* [Sensation.]

A VILLAGE SWAIN'S AGONY.

There is a story told of a village swain, not very remote from where this is written, which, true or false, is worth repeating, and some are so reckless as to assert it true, and use "cross words" to make the assertion more emphatic. The young Lothario in question had for a long time congratulated himself on being "Lord Paramount," in one, fair breast, and felt a natural elation thereat. The more so, as at one time he had a formidable rival, whose chances even yet were not to be entirely ignored. For some time past the rival, bless him, had been absent and our young and ardent friend had smooth sailing. On his accustomed Sunday he "dressed himself from top to toe" and wended his way to the home of the charmer. By certain mysterious signs, known only to the initiated, he knew she was in the parlor, although it was in complete darkness. He entered lightly, with eager, trembling haste, and proceeded to a certain corner where the faintest of noise could be heard. Treading lightly, yet hastily, he threw his arms around and gave one vigorous k— embrace, when, oh, horror! his hands, instead of resting on the breast of the fair one, came in contact with a huge beard, a long beard, a beard of reddish hue, and, "'tis enough to make one swear," the beard of that rival! As the young man's face is yet guiltless of even the sign of a hair, think on his direful, doleful plight and weep with me. Let us all however, be thankful his hands were not stained with k-i-s-s-k-e-r-r-i-m-e! that he did not then and there cry f-o-r h-i-s bel-lowd.

PETERSBURG.

Petersburg, on the old National road, and whose rise and fall was intimately connected therewith, is now losing one of its ancient land marks as the oldest house in the village, is being torn down. It was formerly a tavern and the election house, and was built to meet the wants of the increasing travel on the turnpike; the old taverns had all been on the old or Braddocks' road, that ran parallel to it, the greater part of the way across the mountains, it was the scene of many of those terrible battles between the rival clans or sections with which the history of those days is filled. There is but one person in the place, who remembers the building of the house, which it is supposed was in 1818.

The citizens of that clean, healthful and pleasant place, have been gratuitously entertained for many pleasant evenings, with the most unique and interesting exhibitions it has ever been our fortune to witness. A very large colony of chimney swallows have for years past monopolized a chimney in the house of Robert E. Ross. This spring their numbers are legion, and they feel perfectly at home—estimate by them at not less than five thousand birds on one evening at least. Their perfect evolutions, varied rapid and intricate for a long time before sinking into the yawning chasm to rest, were really wonderful and interesting to a degree. At times they performed with the precision of trained soldiers, at others imitated the joyous rollicking movements of a country dance, but 'twould take pages of description to do anything like justice to the beautiful display witnessed and heartily enjoyed by young and old, grave and gay.

Perhaps the most interesting and bewildering of all their performances was sinking or rather dropping to rest. Suddenly pausing in their wheeling flight they dropped so rapidly into the chimney as to render all efforts to count them futile. It made my brain reel and whirl to watch them closely for any length of time, and we can compare it to nothing except a black snow storm with unusually large flakes.

The most singular part is that the chimney is a low one and not over twelve or thirteen inches inside. How such numbers contrive to stow themselves away comfortably in such a cramped space is marvellous.

NAPPER TANDY.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The extensive pork packing establishment of Fagan & McQueen, in St. Louis, was burned down last night.

—Charles P. Kimball, for two years Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, declines another nomination.

—The Great Eastern reports at noon, on Tuesday, in longitude 43 degrees 14 minutes, with 1,373 miles of cable paid out.

—The nineteenth biennial festival of the United Turners' Association of North America commences in Cincinnati to-day.

—Among property sold in Brooklyn on Tuesday, for non-payment of taxes, was a parcel owned by the late Chief Justice Chase.

—The Warm Spring Indians engaged in the Modoc war will be mustered out of service and paid off on their arrival at Dallas, Oregon.

—The directors of the Pacific Railroad Company have passed appropriate resolutions on the death of Horace F. Clark and Oakes Ames.

—The National Electric Medical Association assembled in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday. Gov. Noyes delivered the address of welcome.

—The jury in the libel suit of Gov. Furnas, of Nebraska, against the Omaha *Herald*, failed to agree, and reported in favor of the defendant.

—A fire in Middletown, New York, on Wednesday morning, destroyed Babcock, Fuller & Co.'s hat factory. Loss, $50,000; covered by insurance.

—The large woods near Fonda, N. Y., caught fire on Wednesday. The town was threatened with destruction, but the fire at last accounts was under control.

—The alumni of the University at Lewisburg, Pa., at a meeting on Wednesday, passed a resolution condemning the action of the faculty and trustees in their opposition to secret societies by a vote of 2 to 1.

—The Alumni of Yale College have re-elected Wm. M. Evarts, whose term had expired, a member of the corporation, and Chas. Mason Young to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph E. Sheffield.

—Application has been made for a new trial in the libel case of Jacob Hawkins vs. the New Orleans *Picayune*. After the last trial two of the jurymen stated that they had been bribed to render a verdict for the plaintiff.

—The postoffices at Charlestown, Chelsea, East Cambridge, Cambridgeport, Cambridge, North Cambridge, Somerville, East Somerville, Harrison Square, Dorchester, Mattapan and Neponset, Mass., are all made sub-stations of the Boston postoffice.

—Senator West, of Louisiana, has written a letter on the political situation in that State, in which he says that the future salvation of Louisiana is in her emancipation from disorder, debt and disgrace, the progress of her material interests and her restoration to all her former greatness and still further advancement, whereas the needed reforms may be effected in a unification of all who profess Republican principles, and can only be jeoparded by distraction among those who entertain them. He expresses the opinion that no new election will be ordered in Louisiana by Congress.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Report on the Condition of the Crops.

IMPORTANT ORDER TO PENSIONERS.

The Vienna Commissionership and Minister Jay's Mission.

INDIANS OFF THEIR RESERVATIONS.

The Appropriation for U. S. Courts Exhausted.

Great Britain Preparing to Pay the Geneva Award.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1873.

Condition of the Crops.

The following is the official report of the condition of the wheat crop: Winter wheat is mostly harvested. Of 753 counties from which reports have been received, 202 are above the average, 168 an average, and 381 below. Of 300 counties reporting spring wheat 103 are above average, 115 an average, and 68 below the average. Winter wheat is somewhat increased, though many fields have been winter-killed and ploughed up for spring wheat and other crops. The average of spring wheat is very largely increased, and especially in the north west it is unusually promising. The indications of the crop of 1873 are considered at least equal to those of June, 1872, when the department estimated the prospective crop at 220,000,000 bushels. Subsequent conditions of growth raised the first estimate of the year in the annual report of 1872, not yet published, to 249,997,020 bushels. With equally favorable conditions, the yield may be safely set down at 250,000,000 bushels. Insect ravages, however, are reported in spring wheat, indicating serious loss in some localities.

Oats.—An increased acreage and an improved yield of oats are indicated in a majority of the States. The maximun condition (112) is found in Virginia, and the minimun (83) in California.

Rye.—Twenty four States report an increased and ten a decreased acreage, the winter rye. Sixteen States report above condition and above average, two an average, and the remainder below. The maximun condition (110) is in California, and the minimum (83) in Illinois. Spring rye is reported in only ten States. The maximum condition (108) is in Kansas, and the minimum (79) in Indiana.

Barley.—The condition of winter barley varies from 65 in Kentucky to 108 in Kansas. It ranges from 81 in Indiana to 114 in Missouri. There is no return of the crops.

Indians off their Reservations.

The Indian Bureau, to-day, received from the War Department an official letter from Lieut. Col. John R. Brooke, commanding at Camp Supply, in which he states that the Cheyenne and Kiowa Indians are off their reservations. His official letter is transmitted by Maj. Gen. Pope to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, who endorses it: "Respectfully forwarded for the information of the General of the army and Indian Bureau. The Cheyennes and Kiowas are off their reservations."

Gen. Sherman endorses the paper as follows: *Headquarters of the Army, Washington, June 14.*—Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War. There are Indians to enroll late on whom Satanta and Big Tree are to be turned loose. I have no more faith in their sincerity than I have in prairie wolves, and as I once risked my life to test their sincerity, I do not propose to again expose others to like dangers, and hope the Indian Bureau will manage them without the aid of the army.

The Vienna Commissionership and Minister Jay's Mission.

Jackson S. Schultz has been requested to remain as United States Commissioner at Vienna, but in the event of his retirement, Garrett Soon, of Cleveland, will be his successor. It would be no surprise if, as stated, Minister Jay's official life should be terminated at the close of the Exposition. The fact is known here that when he was appointed, about four years ago, he said he desired to remain abroad only about half that time. His retirement will be voluntary, without any intimation from the administration in that direction.

Important to Pensioners.

The Commissioner of Pensions has promulgated the following new and important order: On and after the 1st day of July the consideration of all invalid increase cases will be suspended by the Pension Office until the biennial examination, which takes place on the 4th of September next. Medical examinations, however, will continue in the meantime, so that no applicant may suffer loss as to the commencement of the increase by reason of the date of the medical examination. Meantime, all original cases upon file will be considered and disposed of so far as the evidence will warrant.

Judiciary Appropriation Exhausted.

The First Comptroller has issued a circular to the several United States Marshals announcing that the expenses of the United States Courts incurred during the present fiscal year are in excess of the appropriation, which is now entirely exhausted. This will prevent the settlement of unpaid accounts for services in the fiscal year until additional means are obtained. In all probability a deficiency bill for this purpose will be passed at the next session of Congress.

Deaf Mute College Commencement.

The commencement of the Deaf Mute College took place this afternoon in the hall of the Columbian Institute. One of the remarkable features was the salutatory, delivered orally by David A. Carroll, of Ohio, who is entirely deaf, but who learned to speak with almost perfect distinctness. The valedictory was delivered by Vallandigham Halloway, of Indiana, who had also learned to articulate.

Great Britain Preparing to Pay the Geneva Award.

It has been ascertained in official quarters that some progress has already been made by the British Government in the arrangements for paying the Geneva arbitration award, a part of the means for doing so being already in this country in the form of 5-20 bonds, to be exchanged for gold on or after the 5th of September, the payment falling due in that month.

CALIFORNIA.

The Commission to try the Modocs—Probable Military Movements.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—The following dispatch was received.

YREKA, CAL., June 25.—Col. Elliot of the First Cavalry, and Major Curtis, Judge Advocate, arrived here last night and proceeded to Fort Klamath this afternoon. Col. Elliott will be the senior officer on the military commission to try the Modocs, as Col. Robt. Grander, of the Twenty-first Infantry, has been excused on account of illness. The commission will probably not work till after the 4th of July. It is thought it will take about six weeks to conclude their labors.

In the meantime it is probable that Mason's battalion of the Twenty-first Infantry, with Capt. Miller's battery of the Fourth Artillery, will march to Van Couver's, via camps Warner, Hornsey and Fort Wallas. Col. Mendenhall, with the rest of the artillery companies, will probably return to San Francisco via Fort Crook. Hasbrook's light battery and two companies of the Twelfth Infantry will remain at Klamath until the Modocs are disposed of.

THE CHOLERA.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 25.—There were twenty-five deaths from cholera to-day, of which fourteen were white. Specials from Gallatin report the disease on the increase.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—There were fourteen cholera interments to-day.

There was a cold rain this afternoon.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATTI, June 25.—Three deaths from cholera were reported at the Health Office to-day. All fears of the disease becoming epidemic have disappeared.

CONNECTICUT.

Legislative Proceedings.

HARTFORD, June 25.—The Senate to-day elected George C. Woodruff, Sidney B. Beardsley, and John S. Penoyer, Judges of the Superior Court. The election is in disregard of previous caucus nominations, by which Amos S. Treat, Roland Hitchcock and Levi C. Bradley were made candidates.

The House elected Judges Dwight W. Pardee and James Phelps, of the Superior Court, to the Supreme Court Bench.

The House also re-enacted the usury law previously passed in the Senate, fixing the rate of interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—The steamships Australia, City of Montreal, and Hermann, from New York, Hibernian, from Quebec, and Australia, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Arrived—Steamships Europe, from Glasgow; Java, from Liverpool, and Hammonia from Hamburg.

NEW YORK.

Trial of Walworth—The Decision in the Taintor Case Reserved—A Safe Robbed in Brooklyn—Jurors in the Woodhull Case—Ring Officials Bailed—Application to the Governor for the Pardon of a Murderer—A Man Supposed to be Feigning Death.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1873.

Feigning Death.

Christian Smith, aged 55, who was in the Tombs the past six weeks on a charge of vagrancy, died suddenly yesterday. It is said he feigned death on three former occasions, once being confined several hours and again was placed upon a slab in the Morgue, only reviving when water trickled upon his face. The Coroner declines to hold an inquest until assured that the man is actually dead.

Trial of Walworth.

In the Walworth case, the prosecution proved the killing and rested the case. Mr. Beach then opened the case, foreshadowing the defense, by stating that it would be proven that the prisoner did not fire until his father had placed his hand inside his breast, as if to draw the pistol which his son knew he always carried, and which he had reason to suppose he would fire, in consequence of his numerous threats.

A Safe Robbed in Brooklyn.

The safe of John C. and Abraham Lott, attorneys in Brooklyn, was robbed on Saturday night of mortgage bonds valued at $200,000, belonging to various clients, but of no value to any one but the owners. The facts were kept secret until to-day. The safe was opened by a skeleton key. The burglary was fruitless of available plunder.

Application for Pardon.

Application was made to Governor Dix for the pardon of Daniel Galvin, sentenced in January, 1872, to three and a half years in the State prison, for the manslaughter of a drunken man in Brooklyn on the day of the Orange riots in 1871, and the Governor has asked for the minutes of the testimony.

Jurors in the Woodhull Case.

Eight jurors were obtained in the Woodhull case. The panel was exhausted. A fine of $.50 was entered against delinquent jurors, and a panel of three hundred was ordered for to-morrow.

Decision in the Taintor Case Postponed.

In the case of Taintor, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic Bank, the decision was reserved on an application to postpone on the ground of the absence of witnesses in Europe.

Suit Against Bondsmen.

Suit has been brought before Judge Blatchford for $10,000 against the bondsmen of the late Perry Fuller as collector of customs at New Orleans.

Ring Officials Bailed.

John W. Walsh was arrested to-day under one of the ring indictments, and bailed in $12,500. George S. Miller, another ring official, was bailed in $5,000.

Murderers to be Arraigned.

Francis Gillen and Edward Kirtland indicted for murder committed on Sunday, the 8th, will be arraigned in the General Sessions to-morrow.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The entries for the Dexter Park meeting, which begins on the 1st of July and continues four days, closed last night, numbering seventy in the running list and sixty four in the trotting, including many noted flyers in both. The only races not entirely filled are the 2:21 race and the free for all. For the first Bashaw, Jr., is the only entry, and for the latter Chicago and American Girl, but the managers confidently expect to receive to-day by mail entries which will fill both the fast races with as good horses as those entered.

LONDON, June 25.—At Newcastle-on-Tyne, to-day, the race for the Northumberland plate was won by Falkland. Prodigal was second, and Clearwell third. Twelve ran.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Fleetwood Park Races.—The purse of $1,000, 2 34 horse, two starters, was won by Lida Picton taking the second, third, and fifth heats, with Abdallah first in the first and fourth heats. Time: 2 30, 2.30½, 2:34¾, 2:34¼ and 2:27.

Purse of $1,500 for 2:25 horses; Crown Prince, 2, 2, 1, 1, and 1; Charles E. Loew, 1, 1, 2, 2, and 2; time: 2:31¼, 2:28, 2:29, 2:28¼ and 2:29¼.

UTICA, N. Y., June 25.—Utica Park June Meeting.—Hurdle handicap, two miles, $500; George won the first money, Victor the second, and Tradewind the third; time 3:56¾.

Arial Purse, one mile, $350; Walden's Entry, first, Sue Ryder, second, King Henry third; time 1:46½.

Mile Heats, $500, two starters; Joe Daniels won in 1:45 and 1:44½, distancing Carleton in the second heat.

International Billiard Tournament.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The sixth game of the series of the International Billiard Tournament was played this afternoon at Irving Hall, in the presence of a large audience. The contestants were Maurice Daly and Cyrille Dion. In banking for the lead, Daly won, and in the first inning scored three. Dion in the first inning made but two. At the first call of the game the score stood, Daly, 102; Dion, 51. At the second call Daly was 205, and Dion 93. The largest run was 52, made by Daly in the fifteenth inning. Daly, 300; Dion, 150; average—Daly, 9 21-31; Dion, 5 26-31.

The seventh and eighth games were played this evening. The hall was literally packed. The contestants in the former game were John Deery and Albert Garnier; score: Garnier 300, Deery 183.

The eighth game, between Ubassy and Joe Dion, was very one-sided, the Frenchman soon taking the lead and keeping it; score: Ubassy 300, Dion 148.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1873, 1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen from the upper lakes to the lower lakes and New England, being highest over the southern portion of the latter. It has fallen somewhat over the northeast, being lowest in Dakota. Rain has been reported from Maryland to Georgia, from upper Michigan to Dakota, and from the lower Ohio valley and Western Tennessee. Brisk and fresh northeasterly winds have prevailed over the Middle Atlantic States, and fresh to very brisk southerly and easterly winds from Nebraska to Minnesota and Dakota.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, light to fresh winds, mostly from the east and south, and generally clear weather are probable.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, light to fresh easterly and southerly winds and generally clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, light to fresh and occasionally brisk northeasterly to southeasterly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas over Georgia and Florida.

For the gulf States east of the Mississippi, light to fresh winds, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain areas.

For the upper lake region, winds veering to easterly and southerly, and partly cloudy weather.

For Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana, partly cloudy weather and occasional light rains.

Midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, Texas, Michigan and Montana are partly missing.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 25, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., June 25, 1873:

Stations.	Above Low Water.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
	ft. in.	ft. in.		
Brownsville.....	2	-3	SE	Fair
*Confluence.....	2	+2	SE	Cloudy
*Freeport.....	3	+5	SE	Fair
New Geneva.....	2	-1	SE	Clearing
*Oil City.....	5	+1	W	Fair
Pittsburgh.....	3	+9	SE	Fair

*Below bench mark.

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

CINCINNATI, June 25.—River 7 feet 4 inches; falling. Arrived—Sam J. Hale, New Orleans; Belle of Texas, Memphis. Departed—Charmer, Evansville. Weather fair and hot.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; Lasarge and St. Lake, Missouri river; Minneapolis, St. Paul; Brown, Cairo; Strader, Tennessee river; Baker, Quincy; Henderson, La Crosse; Bertram, Cincinnati; Mohawk, Cairo. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Fort Gibson, Arkansas river; Alice, Missouri river; Grand Tower, Memphis; Red Wing, St. Baker, Quincy. River falling slowly. Alternately clear and cloudy and roasting hot.

EVANSVILLE, June 25.—Cloudy and hot; mercury 80 to 94. River fallen 8 inches. Light rain to day; prospects of more. Up—Eddyville, 5 A. M.; Fayette, 8; Geo. Roberts, 8. Down—Gray Eagle, 2 P. M.; Mary Ament, 4; Florence Lee, 5; Idlewild, 5—generally with good trips.

CAIRO, June 25.—Arrived—Richmond, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Colorado, St. Louis, 3. Departed—Richmond, St. Louis, 4; Coiorado, Vicksburg, 4. River fallen 9 inches. Light shower this afternoon; cloudy and hot.

MEMPHIS, June 25.—Arrivals—Painter, with a coal tow, Cairo. Departures—Glencoe, Louisville; Jno. F. Tolle, New Orleans; Jno. Kyle, St. Louis; Henry Probasco, Cincinnati.

VICKSBURG, June 25. — Down — Commonwealth, Mary Houston and J. L. Hyatt. Up—J. F. Frazer. Cloudy and warm. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—Arrived—Future City. Departed—H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; Henry Ames, St. Louis. Clear; thermometer 87.

POLITICAL.

Iowa Republican State Convention.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 25.—The Republican State Convention assembled in this city at eleven o'clock this forenoon, and after effecting a temporary organization by electing Hon. J. N. Gear temporary chairman, and appointing the usual committees, took a recess until 1:30 P. M.

On reassembling, Hon. J. P. West, of Henry, was elected permanent President, J. A. L. Hull, Secretary, with a Vice President from each Congressional district, and several assistant secretaries.

On motion of ex Governor Lowe, Governor C. C. Carpenter was nominated for re-election by acclamation for re-election.

Hon. Joseph Dysart, of Iowa; A. W. Hastie, of Allamakee; M. N. Walden, of Appanoose, and D. D. Davidson were placed in nomination for Lieutenant Governor. The first informal ballot resulted: Dysart, 400; Adams, 266; Walden, 19; D. D. Davidson, 11; whole number of votes cast, 696; necessary to a choice, 348.

Before the close of the second ballot Dysart's nomination was made unanimous.

 Osh Alonzo Abernety was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction by acclamation. J. M. Beck was re-nominated for Supreme Judge by acclamation.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted a report, with a preamble, setting forth that they hold the Republican party to be composed of persons opposed to slavery and in favor of equal political and civil rights to all men, free and universal education, and the elevation of the whole American people, socially and morally, in point of education; that they believe the Republican party is still controlled by these principles; that it is now, as it has always been, composed of the best and purest political sentiment of the country, and that they renew the expression of their devotion to it, and their belief that through it they can secure all needed political reforms; therefore,

Resolved, That proud as we are of most of the past record of the Republican party, we yet insist that it shall not rely upon its past achievements. It must be a party of the present and progress, and as it has preserved the Union, freed the slave, and protected him from the oppression of the slave master, it will now be directed to its spirit, and its duty, if it does not protect all our people from all forms of oppression, whether by monopolies, centralized capital or whatsoever kind of oppression it may be.

Resolved, That we insist upon the right and duty of the State to control every franchise of whatever kind it grants, and while we do not wish that any injustice shall be done to any individual or corporation who invests capital, or industry in enterprises of this kind, we yet demand that no franchise shall be granted which is prejudicial to the public interests or in which the rights and interests of the State and people are not carefully and fully guarded.

Resolved, That the producing, commercial and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible, and while actual capital invested in such means of transportation, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable compensation, and abuse in their management, excessive charges, unjust discrimination against localities, persons or interests, should be corrected by law, we demand Congressional and Legislative enactments that will control and regulate the fares of the country, give to the people fair rates of transportation and protect them against existing abuses.

Resolved, That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in the matter of and exposing corruption. We have seen with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidence of political and official corruption and abuse of responsibility by persons in men of all political parties in high places, and we demand prompt official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men, who, having betrayed confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours, and we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions and all official misconduct of whatever form.

Resolved, That we believe that whenever a person holding any position of trust, given him by the people, is guilty of fraud or embezzlement, he should be convicted and punished under the criminal laws of our lands in addition to recovery from him or his bondsmen of the amount so embezzled.

Resolved, That the act of a majority of the members of the last Congress, involving what is known as the "back pay steal," by which they voted into their pockets thousands of dollars which did not belong to them, was most flagrantly improper and infamous, and should secure the condemnation of all who were a party to it, and we demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which salaries were increased shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

Resolved, That we are desirous of political reform and honesty, economy and purity in all official administrations; that to secure this is the duty of every citizen; that to this end every good man should feel bound to participate in politics, and to make an end of bad men forcing their election by securing party nominations, we declare it the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad man and incompetent official, whether he be a candidate upon our own or any other ticket.

Resolved, That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote. In response to repeated calls, brief speeches were made by Governor Carpenter and Senator Dysart. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, was on the platform. All counties in the State but twelve were represented, there being 713 delegates present.

BOSTON.

Trial of James A. Coe.

BOSTON, June 25.—The case of James A. Coe, charged with committing frauds to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, came on for trial to-day in the Superior Criminal Court. Benj. F. Butler, one of the counsel for the prisoner, made an unsuccessful effort to have the indictment quashed, and the trial is proceeding before the jury.

Harvard College.

The following gentlemen were elected overseers of Harvard College for six years: Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Lee, Francis E. Parker, James Freeman Clarke and George F. Hoar; for two years, Alexander Agassiz. No honorary degrees were conferred this year. The graduating class numbered one hundred and thirty. Charles Francis Adams will deliver the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society to-morrow in the Appleton chapel.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "NOTICE," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED.—$6,000 OR $10,000, FOR 2 years at 8 per cent. per annum, will be secured on Wood street property worth $30,000. First mortgage. Title unimpeachable. Address P. O. Box 1,493. jy25:1&p

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—OAK, ASH, HICKORY, WALNUT and POPLAR LUMBER, seasoned 12 mos. DOUGHERTY & LAMM, Office No. 2 Diamond Way, Pittsburgh; Yard 7, 9 and 11 Duquesne Way, Allegheny. jel6:q16

FOR SALE — HORSES AND BARROUCHE, by a gentleman leaving the city. A kind and gentle young span and a first-eastern made Barouche. Can be seen at A. JACKMAN & SON'S Stables, Penn street, near St. Clair. jy24:q4

FOR SALE.—ONE NO. 3 HARDICK STEAM PUMP, in good order, and 2 GLOBE VALVES, 3½ inches; pumps will discharge 97 gallons per minute; has for steam 1 inch, exhaust 1¼, discharge 1½, suction 2½ inches. Inquire of JAMES CUDDY, No. 3 Brewer Block, Duquesne Way, or at MARSH

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 39f

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¾@115¾.

THE fall of rain, Tuesday afternoon and night, not only served to cool the atmosphere, but watered the parched earth at a time when it was greatly needed. At the East it has been very dry, while at the West and Southwest, there has been an unusual abundance of rain.

A TELEGRAM from our townsman, Felix R. Brunot, who was sent to effect a change in the treaty with the Sioux Indians, whereby they shall relinquish the right to hunt on the north fork of the Republican river, states that he has been successful in his efforts. The agency will be changed to White River.

WE have alluded, several times, to the importance of some arrangement being made, whereby the poor children of the city shall be treated to an occasional excursion and picnic during the summer. At the East, where the experiment has been tried, it is regarded as beneficial in a sanitary as well as moral and philanthropic point of view. Why could not the Christian Alliance take this subject in hand?

IT is entirely probable that Minister Jay will close his diplomatic career, when the Vienna Exposition comes to an end. The President has not been pleased with the conduct of Mr. Jay, and Americans abroad are particularly disgusted at his flunkeyism toward royalty, and his supercilious ousness toward his countrymen. It is intimated that American exhibitors at Vienna will unite in an earnest request for the removal of the obnoxious Minister.

THE confederation of the British colonies in Canada bids fair to be entirely completed, ere long. Prince Edward's Island, within a few weeks has accepted the plan, and its Legislature has voted in favor of the federative plan. Newfoundland yet remains aloof, but the example set by the Prince Edward's legislature will probably have the effect of bringing it in. The Dominion of Canada will then be complete, and years ago there was a rumor that Prince Alfred would be sent over to govern it, as Viceroy.

THE excitement over the action of the Tuesday Convention, was still high among the unterrified yesterday. The beaten party threatens vengeance against the successful man and his friends. It is generally conceded that a finer display of savagery and low blackguardism has not been exhibited since the days of proslavery outrages. But it shows that the blood is still blue, and that they only need a lease of official power to promptly develop as much rascality as was ever exhibited in the palmiest days of the Democracy. Tuesday's Convention will readily elect the Republican ticket.

WE ARE gratified to notice that the *Post* has enough independence to denounce the outrageous disorder which resulted at the Democratic Convention on Tuesday. But this will not serve to undo the bad effects of such misconduct. It serves to illustrate just how much fairness and purity could be expected, were the Democracy trusted with power by the people. Much has been said about the management of Republican politicians, but while the recent Republican Conventions were harmonious, the tickets excellent, and the delegates to the State Convention acceptable—the Democratic Convention was merely a political row, and its delegates unacceptable to the party. The outcome of it all will be the easy election of such candidates as the Republican State Convention may nominate.

THE first batch of correspondence from Europe, which really enables us to form a careful opinion of the character and ability of the Shah of Persia, compels us to modify the impressions expressed a few days since. He is represented as sensual, unmannerly, stupid, and a chronic breaker of engagements. They were speedily tired of him in Russia, and managed to cut his visit short; in Berlin he fared little better; and as Queen Victoria would not leave Balmoral to meet him before the 17th of June, the day fixed on, a special list of visits and entertainments was prepared, to fill up the intervening time. All the governments are compelled to entertain him well, but are exceedingly glad to get rid of him. He was compelled, while in Russia to send back to Teheran his several wives.

OHIO seems to be the birth-place of "new departures" for the Democracy, the Vallandigham movement originating there, and the Liberal-Democratic fusion having Cincinnati for its culminating point. Allen county, Ohio, has now the honor of originating another little scheme of political reform for the Democracy, but just what benefit it will confer remains to be seen. The new plan is to throw aside all the old ideas, doctrines and landmarks and make a fresh start with new men, new principles, and a new set of leaders. The movement really has strength in several counties, but it develops a weakness in that it manifests anxiety at the outset to form an alliance with the farmers' movement. The farmers will be found to be quite suspicious of a party which can so readily abandon its old principles and adopt a new role for the simple purpose of catching votes.

THE canvass for the Governorship in Massachusetts begins to show favorably for Butler, so much so that the press and respectable Republicans are beginning to be really alarmed. They remember that in the contest before the last nomination, he came to the convention stronger than any candidate on the list, and was defeated only by their withdrawal and the concentration of the entire opposition vote in behalf of Washburne. Then he labored under disadvantages which have since been cleared away. All the better element in the party was against him, and the administration as well. Now he claims to have carried through Congress the bill increasing the President's salary, and he evidently controls Federal patronage. He also points to the fact that usage is in his favor. He was second on the list at the last Convention, and when defeated, he supported the ticket heartily. He thus has elements of strength that he was destitute of before, and as he is canvassing the State with his well-known energy, he may succeed in compelling a nomination. Of course, the real fight will be that which must take place afterward, before the people.

WE SUPPOSED it to be so well understood that a failure to draw the back pay, on the part of Congressmen, does not invalidate their right to call for it at some future time, that we passed announcements of this character by without contradiction. But Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has written a letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in which he says that "after consulting with some of his colleagues, and in deference to the general sentiments of his constituents, he would not receive the back pay, but would leave it where it now is—in the Treasury of the United States." He continues: "I did not and do not now deem it necessary formally to receive the money and then give it back again." His letter concludes with the tender assurance that he does not desire to claim any merit for what he has done, nor even by "implication to censure such of his associates" as "received the pay allowed" by the Butler amendment. The simple truth is, that all this is a dodge. The back pay, once appropriated, will not be returned to the Treasury, unless drawn, and then returned by those in whose behalf vouchers have been made out. Hence such pleas as that of Senator Sherman are *prima facie* evidence of an intention to draw the pay as soon as it can be safely done.

BOARD OF TRADE.

We publish elsewhere, in this issue, a call for a meeting to be held in the Select Council chamber, for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade. We have frequently referred to the importance of such an organization, and inasmuch as it has been deferred so long, it is certainly proper that it shall be carried into effect simultaneously with the movement for a permanent exposition of our manufacturing industries. Our business men have been too careless in the past, of those influences which serve to impress our importance as a city, on the country at large. Now that an effort is being made to effect the organization of such an institution as shall furnish a convenient channel of communication between business men, we hope all engaged in business will attend and take part in the proceedings.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROADS.

The Chicago papers publish elaborate schedules of passengers and freight rates, as revised by the several Illinois railroads, in conformity with the new law, requiring uniform charges, on through and local freight. There are seventeen classifications of freight made by the Illinois Central railroad,—the lowest being coal, mined on the company's line,—and the highest being first class. There is a difference of a trifle more than a hundred per cent. in the gross rate for seven miles, but if we compare weight,—it is something over two thousand per cent. In other words the company will transport a car of coal,—twenty thousand pounds seven miles for $7.50, while it charges for first class freight, one hundred pounds, seven miles, $16.50. Special rates are made for large freightages. The passenger rate adopted is 3½ cents a mile. This rate is admitted to be too high by the Rock Island and Northwestern officials, but they feel that the whole movement is experimental, and are quite uncertain as to the ultimate result. The difficulty they anticipate is that [illegible] other roads, where the same discriminations are not required. The effect of the changes is, to reduce the prices of local freight and fares, but to increase the cost of foreign trade. If by this means, it is driven away, they fear the earnings will not be sufficient for satisfactory dividends—especially as their eastern stockholders may not appreciate the situation.

But out of all this comes an agitation, so perfectly in the line of what we have frequently suggested, that we hope the question may yet receive at least an experimental illustration. The possibility of losing outside trade has incited the railroad men to inquire what they may do to increase the volume of local trade. They have come to the very sensible conclusion, that if they reduce the rates, they may expect a more than corresponding increase of traffic and travel. This will, of course, remunerate them for other losses, enable them to declare their usual dividends, and so be prosperous and happy. If this shall be the outcome of the struggle we will be heartily glad, and think the farmers were wiser in their actions than in their thoughts. And if the railroads shall take this course, in place of annoying and persecuting the farmers, they will display good sense as well as right feeling.

The outcome of this struggle, even supposing it goes no farther than it has already, so fully illustrates the correctness of a number of editorials we have published, that we cannot avoid referring to what is now admitted, officially, by the railroad managers. They have reduced the local fares half a cent a mile, and yet think them too high. They have compromised the freight rates—adding to the through freight charges, and reducing the local rates—yet they are admittedly large. They are now seriously thinking of turning their attention principally to local traffic, and, by reducing the rates, encourage an increase of business. These are simple statements of fact—what do they prove? 1. That rates were too high, and are, even yet. 2. That these excessive charges have discriminated against the West. 3. That the railroads surfeited with through business, make no effort to develop local trade. 4. That they realize their ability to aid in local development, and only needed proper restraints to turn their attention in that direction. Other conclusions may be fairly inferred, but those above stated are clear and undeniable.

We thoroughly sympathize with the view that the west needs manufactures, and that producer and consumer shall be brought near each other. We appreciate the importance of condensing produce, so that it may be represented in as compact a form as possible, thus saving in cost of transportation. But we do not believe that it is wise or prudent to hasten too rapidly the development of manufacturing centres. The attempt to force what will develop naturally, and economically, will generally be attended with financial loss. Hence, while we are anxious that the west shall consume much of its own produce, we do not think that the lack of population should be a reason for overcharges by the railroads. The trouble is, the production of the country has outgrown the carrying capacity of the trunk lines, and a policy of repression has been pursued, in consequence. In place of encouraging the construction of new lines, existing companies have preferred to hold back the development of the country, in order that they might control the carrying trade. If the effect of the Illinois laws shall be the reversal of this policy, we shall soon be able to contrast the effect of the two forms of railway management,—that which seeks to retard agricultural and commercial development, or that which encourages it.

POLITICAL.

THE Worcester *Spy* does not think that Butler will have a "walk over."

EX-GOVERNOR J. W. THROCKMORTON says that he could not accept the office of Governor of Texas, even if it were unanimously tendered him, because his pecuniary condition will not permit the sacrifice.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* announces its intention to treat any man who announces himself as an independent candidate in the State campaign "as an active co-operator in the attempt to give the State over to the control of the blacks."

THEY have a saying in Norway to this effect, that the Lord will certainly come, though he may not come on horseback. We commend this bit of Scandinavian wisdom to our friends who are inclined to be down-hearted and croaky over the outlook for woman suffrage. If the reform is, as they believe it to be, a genuine and needed one, they it is bound to come. That it may not come at the time or in the way they have taught themselves to expect it, is very likely.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* is not pleasad with the action of the Constitutional Convention in that State in leaving appointive offices open to women, and says: "This is meant for a sop to appease the noble rage of the female mind; but it is an insult to woman, and it places the convention in ridiculous inconsistency. It allows that officers who have appointing power may appoint women, while the people are not allowed to elect women. And although the intent is only to open the subordinate offices to women, it in fact allows her to be placed in any vacancy which the Governor fills by appointment, even to the judgeships and to the Supreme bench."

MISSISSIPPI papers record the death in that State, on the 27th of May last, of John Owens, at the age of 114 years, 8 months, and 6 days. He was a remarkable man; for although he admitted that he used whisky occasionally, and that he had smoked and chewed for 103 years, he never claimed that he had seen Washington.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

BALTIMORE thinks of establishing a grammar school for advanced colored scholars.

IN Connecticut, last year, the proportion was one divorce to every eleven marriages.

CHICAGO'S municipal expenses for the coming year are estimated at over five and a half millions.

A GREEN BAY constable carried a warrant for a man over twenty years, but didn't catch him until last Saturday.

MORE than 1,000 Swedes have settled in Maine during the past three years, and all of them are now prosperous farmers.

"THE WAYSIDE," Hawthorne's residence in Concord for a few years prior to his death, is now occupied by a girls' school, taught by Miss Pratt.

SUCH is the force of habit. A reporter writes a love story, in which the hero "clasped the prepossessing girl to his bosom, and spoke substantially as follows."

A SOCIETY writer in the New York *Mail* reports that the most stylish young ladies in town have struck against the tyranny of the milliners, and make their own bonnets.

HANNIBAL, Mo., is prospecting for coal. Specimens taken from the bluff about six miles from the city are of excellent quality, and the work of sinking a shaft has been commenced.

THE locomotive of a Western express train collided with a hand-car, and smashed the head-light. The conductor was equal to the occasion. He just stuck his diamond breastpin in the cow-catcher, and the train moved right along.

DELEWARE justice is peculiar. When a hungry wretch robs a chicken roost, he is put in the pillory and publicly whipped. When a doctor kills, skins, and buries a "nigger," they acquit him of murder and he is held for arson. Yet Delaware claims to be a civilized State.

A MAN named T. M. Heinrich went to Quincy, Ill., some days ago and commenced business as a commission merchant. On Tuesday it was discovered that he had passed forged checks on banks for several thousand dollars, and that he had left the city. His whereabouts are unknown.

EVERYBODY is interested in clean streets, alleys, courts, and sewers, and if the officers are indifferent the people should take the matter into their own hands, and not only help themselves, but fearlessly expose the negligence of those they pay to do their work. Pestilence is in the air and on the march.

IT is estimated that the ornaments of the Indian women are worth $500,000,000, enough to clothe and educate all the girls in India for the next generation. But the Hindoo women are given to jewelry, no costume being complete without it, and while it any costume being complete without anything else.

IT is about time for hot weather, mosquitoes, and the hotel clerk. All summer hotels which have not provided themselves with a "gentlemanly clerk" should do so at once, and set him up in the office, behind a large diamond pin, as soon as possible. A first class article of this kind, well laundered, booted, and broad-bothed, with hair parted in the middle, has a powerful effect upon the public.

THE introduction of sleeping cars into Germany by Col. Mann, an American, was attended recently with a grand jollification. Col. Mann gave an excursion from Berlin, which included a number of Government officials, railway directors, editors, members of Parliament, American, German, French and English ladies and gentlemen of distinction. These cars now run between Berlin, Ostend, Vienna and Paris.

EXCESSIVELY wet weather has damaged and diminished the sugar and cotton crops of the Southwest. East of the Blue Ridge, on the other hand, there is severe drouth, and the prospects for an average harvest of the local staples are gloomy. This is not an unusual state of things; and it is hoped that the late showers may have mitigated the dryness which prevails in this region. Reports, however, do not indicate much of a rain fall.

A LONG BRANCH special says that President Grant, on the evening before going to Washington, was visited by several gentlemen who urged the removal of Mr. Richardson from the [illegible] Department. [illegible] was in accordance with the belief that his decision was made to do so. The same despatch says that the official life of Minister Jay will terminate on the close of the Vienna Exposition, as he has long been marked by the President for removal.

THE North German *Gazette* referring to a collective address from the episcopacy to the Prussian Ministry, published by the Catholic organ, the Germania, and by which the Bishops declare that they cannot obey the new laws concerning the Church, expresses the hope that the Government will not deign to take any notice of the appeal. The same journal adds that the tone of the petition would not be becoming to lay subjects, and is still less so to prelates.

THE Australian colonists have achieved a victory, and one for which they have long been fighting. A bill giving them the power of regulating their own local and financial duties has been passed through the appropriate committees in the House of Lords, and is now certain to become a law. For many years the demand for this privilege has been urged by the Australians, but has been steadily resisted by the Home Government until now, and is conceded at last only because it has become no longer safe to refuse it.

THE mere fact of a "sabre" being put at the head of the French Government excites the suspicion of Prussia,—hence the humble tone just now adopted, in which De Broglie affirms that the new Government follows precisely the foreign policy of the last one. Magne, a mere financier, pleaded for some time in vain with MacMahon to reduce the war budget. If the French Republic is to be saved, it will probably be by Prussia, which, I happen to know, frowns on MacMahon and leans to Thiers. If Prussia does not exercise her influence, MacMahon, when he gets warm in the saddle, may make short work with the Republic.

THERE are 595 blast furnaces in the country, distributed as follows: Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 5; Connecticut, 7; New York, 52; New Jersey, 10; Ohio, 96; Indiana, 8; Illinois, 3; Michigan, 39; Wisconsin, 14; Missouri, 17; Maryland, 21; Virginia, 36; West Virginia, 8; Kentucky, 33; Tennessee, 22; North Carolina, 11; Alabama, 12; Georgia, 6; Pennsylvania, 194. From these must be deducted the number abandoned, as follows: Pennsylvania, 4; Vermont, 3; New York, 5; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 11; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 6; Alabama, 1. Total, 34; leaving 561 in operation, building, or repairing.

WE are generally inclined to deal tenderly with obituary notices, but it is a little too much to be told of a baby (in Memphis, Tenn.) that "she rose as a star and beamed sweetly with a meteoric resplendency along the horizon of her parents, lightening their pathway with the sheen of hope." Further we are told that the little baby was a "gentle rose, whose vernal freshness impregnated the parental heart with its fragrance of love blowing sweetly in the bouquet of flowers that garlanded their happiness." Nothing could be in worse taste than this; yet it no doubt gave pleasure to the bereaved mother; and who would grudge it her? There are human absurdities which are sacred.

MACMAHON'S Government has begun the practice of stopping telegrams that are unpleasant. In point of fact, Buffet and De Broglie are at this moment the censors of the English press. Only such messages as are agreeable to them are allowed to pass. Until six months ago, the telegrams of some of the correspondents were every now and then stopped by M. Thier's Government, and were often delayed. One day a clever and active correspondent, who had been treated in this way, took the bull by the horns and prefaced an important telegram by a complaint that old subordinates, following the ways of the Empire, kept back telegrams—he was sure without the sanction of the highest authorities. This bold policy met with entire success. Delay is as bad as denial, and now that a message has to be first sent to a Minister, who is, perhaps at dinner or at supper, it is of very little use at all.

OH, WHAT it is to be a lawyer's clerk! Owing to the acuteness learned in this high position a young Englishman has been actually enabled to escape unscathed from that dangerous affair, a breach of promise suit. He had paid his addresses chiefly by letter, and in the most tender and poetic strain, to a pretty girl, who, when his affection grew less, was too prudent and energetic not to demand golden comfort for her wounded heart. Her lawyer heard her case with pleasant anticipations of damages; but alas! when he examined the love letters of the lawyer's clerk he found his client was put by them entirely out of court. The ingenious young man had invariably signed himself, "Believe me, my own dearest, divinest, duckiest Angelina, your foudest, most devoted (but without prejudice,) Tommy." The legal phrase, which the gentle Angelina didn't understand, had saved him.

Photographing a Kiss.

In the neighborhood of Chiselhurst, the other day, an enamored pair were walking pleasantly along, quite unconscious of their surroundings, and more particularly of the fact that an itinerant photographer had taken up his position, surrounded by an interesting crowd. As the swain and the maiden took their way, what more natural than that the former should imprint a chaste salute on the pouting lips of his fair companion? What more annoying than that the camera should have seized them in the act and rendered it immortal? The hapless couple became aware of the fact from the loud outburst of laughter which ran through the assemblage as the plate was held up, and the girl at first stormed and threatened, but, subsiding into a more reasonable mood, offered to purchase the negative. But the photographer was inexorable. He was willing to sell any number of copies, but insisted upon retaining the original.

PERSONAL.

JUDGE ALEX. RIVES is the Virginia candidate for the Chief Justiceship.

THE *Nation* calls Senator Conkling "that purple earthquake of oratory."

THE Boston *Advertiser* says Hiram Powers, the sculptor, has the consumption.

THE London *Saturday Review* thinks that Bret Harte is a story-teller and poet of true genius.

THE Academy of St. Petersburg has elected Mr. H. W. Longfellow and Mr. W. C. Bryant as honorary members.

THE Chicago *Tribune* calls young Walworth "the yellow-covered murderer." That is a "novel" way of putting it.

THE *Graphic* says that "Anna Dickinson will certainly appear on the stage next fall, upon the opening of the new Boston Globe Theatre."

THE Fourth of July oration at Davies, Ky., will be delivered by the Hon. J. Proctor Knott. This saves Davies the necessity for going to any expense for fireworks.

HON. SIDNEY BREESE, the new Chief Justice of Illinois, is seventy-three years of age. He has been known for years throughout the State as the "upright Judge."

GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR poured out the vials of his wrath upon Darwin and the modern rationalistic philosophers in his address at Hampden Sydney College last week.

STERN justice takes its inexorable course in the case of Mr. Stokes. His unfortunate difference of opinion with the late Mr. Fisk will not be investigated by a jury until October.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN may be seen daily at Newport, driving in a neat Clarence, almost always accompanied with her brother, recently arrived from England, who resembles her.

DR. FRANCIS T. STRIBLING, Superintendent of the Virginia Western Lunatic Asylum, refused to accept an increase of his salary, which was recently voted him by the Board of Visitors.

JUSTICE HUNT of the United States Supreme Court, perpetrated but one joke in his life. It was at Canandaigua last week, when he asked Susan B. Anthony if she had anything to say.

A FIFTH AVENUE papa, on being requested by a rich, vulgar young fellow for permission to marry "one of his girls," gave this rather crushing reply: "Certainly; which would you prefer, the waitress or the cook?"

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says that when Congress adjourned Senator Morton notified the Disbursing Officer of the Senate that he would not accept the back pay, and directed his salary account to be made up without it.

THE South would not have failed, says Henry A. Wise, had the Mississippi run east and west instead of up and down the Continent. We tried our best at Vicksburg to correct the error, says an exchange, but the pesky thing will run so.

YOUNG WALWORTH'S insanity is now accounted for. He was a law student and became crazed trying to understand a decision of the Supreme Court in a murder case. The effort to realize the superhuman enormity of guilt, necessary to make out a case of murder in the second degree, was too much for him, and his brain gave way.

SOME more Chicago hotel waiters have struck for higher pay. They were girls, and planned, with great secrecy, to have the coup d'état burst like a tempest on the astounded proprietors, just at dinner time. Being girls, the thing, of course, leaked out, and when the thing burst, the proprietor didn't astound worth a cent. He told them to "git" and ran in a brigade of colored men.

THE Paris correspondent of the London *News* describes President MacMahon as "a man of military appearance, his carriage erect, but he walks stiffly in consequence of the hip wound he met with at Sedan. His blue eyes, which are set close together, express quickness of observation, but neither keen penetration nor intellectual power. The physiognomy is that, but without a gleam of Irish mirth or humor, the countenance being sorrowful."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* ridicules the "sudden fit of moderation and good manners" which has come over the Radical French [illegible] at journals whose normal pitch was a howl have become suddenly soft as milk. "They koo-too to the great soldier who has their destinies in his keeping; they exhort one another to be calm, and they might be read with edification in a pious household addicted to wholesome though not heavy reading."

THE memory of Lewis Tappan, who died in New York the other day, will always be blended with that of his brother Arthur. The two were among the most earnest and honorable of the early Abolitionists. Their father was a Revolutionary patriot, and one of Boston's merchants of colonial days. His sons inherited from him their business habits, which gave them so high a commercial position in Boston and New York, and the love of liberty and the public good which they have illustrated so admirably in their lives. The two brothers were first associated in business as dry goods merchants in Boston, and afterward in the Tappan Mercantile Agency. They acquired large fortunes in these pursuits, most of which they spent in large-hearted philanthropies. Arthur died in 1865, aged 79; Lewis has died in his 85th year.

Observations on Life.

We have seen many a favorite son or daughter hastening to the grave under some undermining chronic disease. It may be Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or some other malady of less fatal tendency. What are you doing for it we would ask? "Nothing," perhaps would be the answer. Why, who ever heard of such logic as that? Do nothing and expect the disease to get well? "Oh, well, some one told us it was Consumption, and Consumption could not be cured." That fatal belief has allowed thousands to pass to untimely graves. We do not say they were killed, they may not have been deceived, but there was a time in the case when it was curable. Did you never hear of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE—of its wonderful powers in renewing the life and restoring the lungs? Have you not read of many who have been cured by it after all hope on life had been abandoned? Has not DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, like a sign-board at the cross roads, many a time pointed you the way to a return to health and renewed life? Think of it when you are sick. Read the Doctor's treatise on Chronic Diseases, which can be had free at his medical office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or sent to any address on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.
Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
237 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmert, Christopher Ege.
PURE MINERAL WATERS.
It is astonishing what a great demand has sprung up for Mineral Waters in this city. As medicinal agents they are becoming every day more popular. In view of the great demand, JAS. E. BURNS & CO. the well known druggists, corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue, have made a leading specialty of Mineral Waters, and regularly receive fresh from the original Springs. Co. goes, St. Louis Magnetic, Hathorn, High Rock, Saratoga and Kalamazoo Spring Waters, in bottles. From the great Five Kings Fountain are drawn the Excelsior, Vichy, Kissengen and Blue Lick Water, together with the Sodas Water with fresh FULTON'S ice. Infants, from the great age varied stock carried by the firm, the house of BURNS & CO may well be called the headquarters of Mineral Waters in the West. The wholesale branches of the business of this first class Drug and Perfumery Depot are as fresh and inviting as ever.

GREAT
CLOSING OUT SALE
AT
ERWIN'S
172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Bargains, Bargains
BARGAINS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
ALL SUMMER GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
Everything Reduced.

Observations on Life.

We have seen many a favorite son or daughter hastening to the grave under some undermining chronic disease. It may be Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or some other malady of less fatal tendency. What are you doing for it we would ask? "Nothing," perhaps would be the answer. Why, who ever heard of such logic as that? Do nothing and expect the disease to get well? "Oh, well, some one told us it was Consumption, and Consumption could not be cured." That fatal belief has allowed thousands to pass to untimely graves. We do not say they were killed, they may not have been deceived, but there was a time in the case when it was curable. Did you never hear of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE—of its wonderful powers in renewing the life and restoring the lungs? Have you not read of many who have been cured by it after all hope on life had been abandoned? Has not DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, like a sign-board at the cross roads, many a time pointed you the way to a return to health and renewed life? Think of it when you are sick. Read the Doctor's treatise on Chronic Diseases, which can be had free at his medical office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or sent to any address on application.

DRY GOODS.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
WM. SEMPLE
12½c.,
10 Cases 4-4 wide Cretona Percales, fast colors, choicest styles of the season.
12½c.,
Several Job Lots of Dress Goods, extraordinary bargains.
12½c.,
Real Barzains in yard-wide Shirting and Sheeting.
6½c.,
Good Shirting Muslin.
10c.,
Several Cases Best Makes and Styles of Prints.
8½c.,
Light and Dark Prints, good styles.
6½c.,
Another Lot of Choice Dark Fast Color Prints.
25c.,
One Case Black Satin Stripe Grenadines, worth 37 1-2c.
$1.90, $1.25 and $1.50,
Black Silks, a most unusual bargain.
37½c. and 50c.,
Great Bargains in Japanese Silks.

CHEAP AND
DESIRABLE GOODS.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN.
BLACK SILKS,
$1.25 to $4.50.
FANCY SILKS
87 1-2c to $2.00.
JAPANESE SILKS
25c to 62 1-2c.
BLACK HERNANIS
25c to $1.00.
BLACK ALPACAS,
All prices.
BLACK MOHAIRS,
All Prices.
Plain Suitings in all Colors,
20c to 50c.
With a full assortment of popular
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
WHITE GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
LACE JACKETS,
LACE POINTS,
LACE TALMAS,
GRENADINES,
At Prices to Suit all.
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

Bargains, Bargains
IN
Black Llama and English
Thread Lace Goods
AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL.
Llama Lace Sacques at $ 8 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 10 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 13 50.
Llama Lace Sacques at 15 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 18 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 20 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 25 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 28 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 30 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 33 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 35 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 37 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 40 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 45 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 50 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 55 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 58 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 60 00.
Llama Lace Sacques at 65 00.
Llama Lace Points
At greatly reduced prices.
Llama Lace Flchus, Capes, Sashes and Berthas.
Yak Lace Sacques.
Black English Thread Lace Sacques.
Black English Thread Lace Points at much less than real value.
Black English Thread Lace Berthas.
Capes, Sashes, Barbes, Veils and Fichus.
Black Thread Laces, from narrow to Flouncing widths.
HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.

DRY GOODS
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
WM. SEMPLE
LACE GOODS.
Lace Points, Capes and Sacques in great variety.
Dolmans and Ortolans.
SUMMER SHAWLS,
In good assortment and very cheap. Real Shetland Shawls at $1.00.
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
In Woolen, Linen and Cotton Fabrics, very cheap.
Housekeeping Goods.
Lace Curtains, Table Linens, Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Pillow Casing, Nankins, Doylies, Towels, Toweling, Crash, &c.
Notions and Fancy Goods.
An immense Stock at our usual popular prices.
CORSETS.
All sizes, 87½c.
Our Stock of every kind of goods is unusually large, and Newly supplied at the recent and greatly reduced rates.

DRY GOODS.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
WM. SEMPLE
Ladies' and Misses' Suits.
The popular prices of the past week still continue, and the stock replete with the choicest styles Fabrics and Trimmings.
CARPETS.
A large stock of these, and all at bottom prices.
OIL CLOTHS.
Floor, Stair and Table Oil Cloths at prices under the market.
WINDOW SHADES.
SHADE TRIMMINGS.
CORNICES.
BRACKETS.
MILLINERY GOODS!
Of all kinds. Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
For Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen.
UNDERWEAR,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
TRIMMINGS
In almost endless variety, at under the market prices.
PARASOLS,
A large stock and special bargains.
B. 128. SUMMER. B. 128.
Silk Stripe Grenadines,
In very choice styles, at 20c.
Black Stripe Grenadines, 25 cents.
FINE BLACK
SILK STRIPE GRENADINES.
Immense Stock
BLACK HERNANIS,
From 25c to $1.25.
New French Stripe Silks,
At $1.12½ and $1.25—20 per cent. less than prices of 30 days ago.
1,000 YARDS
BLACK CASHMERES,
At 65c, worth $1.00, from wrecked steamer "Atlantic."
Elegant New Stock of Suits,
25c to $1.00.
New White Lawn Redingotes.
New White Lawn Polonaises.
New Linen Redingotes.
New Linen Traveling Dusters.
NEW SUITS AND REDINGOTES
RECEIVED DAILY.
1,000 New Parasols
AND SILK SUN UMBRELLAS,
From $1 00 to $5.00.
Twenty-four and Twenty-six inch SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, with handsome white handles.
BOGGS & BUHL,
128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,
FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES
Having fitted up the above STORE or the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
The New Cone Furnace
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnace now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
No. 196 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
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PRESERVING SUGARS.—75 BARRELS Yellow and White Refined, Crushed and Pulverized Sugars just received and for sale at reduced prices by the barrel or at retail at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.
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NEW ESTABLISHMENT
HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
SUMMER STOCK.
LOW PRICES.
GOOD STYLES.
Mattings,
Oil Cloths,
Shades,
Stair Rods, &c.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS',
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL and OFFICE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM SEMPLE
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
INSURANCE.
Western Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Incorpor

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise refal attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
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FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds.

Penn Avenue 7 per cent. Bonds.

Birmingham Market House 8 per cent. Bonds.

South Pittsburgh School 8 per cent. Bonds.

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $300,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
W. RAKIN, G. POLLANSBEE,
C. C. MARKLE, S. M. WORKE,
J. H. BORLAND, M. KENNEDY.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL..... HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh SEVEN PER CENT. Water Loan Bonds.

At Par and Interest, Free from Taxation

ALSO NO. 1

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.

Persons desiring to purchase these Bonds will find it to their advantage to call at our office.

Permanent investors are advised to purchase these Bonds as a protection against future taxation, and for greater convenience in collecting the Interest.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable security, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 25, 1873.

The pleasant weather of to-day had an enlivening affect upon business generally, and there was a more buoyant feeling in all classes of trade. Atmospheric influences, especially those of a June day, have an effect on business. With the thermometer among the nineties, there cannot but be a decided disinclination to activity, while a descent of the mercury has the opposite tendency.

The business at the banks showed a little more life than for a day or two, but the demand was easily supplied, and left satisfactory rates. Notwithstanding the fact that we are nearing July settlements, the money market keeps easy, and borrowers with good paper can find all they want. It seems to be pretty generally believed that we are to have plain sailing and lower rates, if not all the rest of the year, at least for several months.

The greatest activity is in the real estate market, and the sales which are daily being made indicate the penchant of the people for owning their own homes. The sales are all moderate, on easy terms, and this stimulation to small investments made elsewhere in our columns will be found interesting.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Bonds and Stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Gold	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	121⅝	122⅝
5-20—1862	115⅝	116⅛
" —1864	116¼	116¾
" 1865	118	118
" 1865 new.	119⅝	119⅝
" 1867.	120⅛	120⅝
" 1868—coupons.	120⅝	121⅜
10-40s.	112⅝	113⅜
10-40s coupons.	113⅝	113⅞
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cents	114⅜	114⅝
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	101⅞
Erie	63¾	63⅞
R., R. & E.	27⅜	27⅜
C. C. & I. C.	57¾	57¾
St. Paul	50¾	50¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71⅞
Michigan Southern	92¾	92¾
Do. Central	97	97
North Western Common	71⅜	70⅝
Rock Island	108¾	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87⅜
Pacific Mail	27⅝	28
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi	38	38⅜
Union Pacific	24¾	24¾
Toledo & Wabash	65	65¾
Fort Wayne	95	93
Illinois	124¾	124¾
Chicago & Alton		108¾
Adams Express	94¾	94¾
American Express	64	63¾
U. S. Express	71	70¾
Wells Fargo & Co. Express		27
I. C.		107¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	53⅝	54⅛
Reading	57⅜	58⅜
United Cos. of N. J.	122	122⅝
Oil Creek	36	36¼
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60¾
Philadelphia & Erie	24¼	24⅝
Penna. Receipts	53⅞	54
Pittsburgh	74	73¾
Allegheny Valley 7 30	95⅝	95⅝
Central Transportation	48¾	49
Empire Transportation		56¾

The Gazette of Cincinnati notes that "there has been a more decided falling off in deposits in our local money market during the week, and country banks have been drawing currency from this point to be used in haying and harvesting as well as in manufactures and woolen movements. The demand upon the banks for discounts has been increased rather than diminished, and the market is ruling firmer, although rates of discount are steady at 8@9 ₱ cent. In the open market there has been a fair supply of money, and although the amount of paper offered has been more liberal, negotiations are still effected at 8@9 ₱ cent., chiefly at the latter figure, and single name paper at 10 ₱ cent."

In Philadelphia, money continues in excess of the demand for temporary use, and lenders find difficulty in obtaining employment for a considerable portion of their surplus funds, even at current rates of interest. Call loans are made upon improved collaterals at 5 ₱ cent. First-class commercial paper is easily negotiated at 6@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum discount, if it does not run too long. There is some little excitement in the stock market and dealers are cautious in making loans on collaterals.

In Chicago there is a little more activity in the demand for money, although the supply is ample. There is some excitement in relation to "hot corn," and a few bankers do not care to advance on corn receipts at any price. The Tribune says, "there appears to be a great diversity of opinions as to how much basis of fact there is for the fears of many of the corn now in store being unsound, and we do not find that other banks have changed or even contemplate changing their rules in regard to advances on corn receipts."

The Boston Globe differs in its views from the majority of bankers in reference to the future. It says:

The same comfortable, easy ruling is observed in the money market, and quite unchanged. Not a little difference of opinion exists, however, with regard to the future course of money, many expressing an increased confidence that the prevailing ease will extend over into the fall months, while others continue to make preparations for a season of stringency, in regard to which there are some warrantable fears. The extremely conservative feeling that has been so perceptible of late in business circles has induced large liquidations, and the outlook would seem to favor the averting of another period of extremely tight money.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1873.

The July disbursements of interest upon the public debt, which commenced to-day, will reach $28,000,000, nearly all gold. The total disbursements for July at this source for interest, dividends, etc., are estimated at $75,000,000, mixed values. Money was easy at 4@5 on call. Sterling was dull and steady; 109½@109¾ for sixty days; 110¾@110¾ for sight. Gold was moderately active. The clears and bids were both confident. The highest was 115⅝@115⅞, and the closing rates, 115⅝ per cent. Clearings $80,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $474,000. Customs receipts, $250,000. Exports of specie $26,000, mostly silver. The steamer Cambria, sailing to-morrow, has ample room for all that may offer. Governments were quiet and steady. A quantity of new 5-per-cent bonds for customs purposes were forwarded to-day per Russia. State bonds were dull. Railroads were quiet and without important feature. A small advance was established in the forenoon, but after one o'clock the market reacted sagging, closing weak. Transactions were small, of the day were only 76,000 per cent. Union Pacific was the most active on 4,500 shs., 24¾@24⅞, Hannibal and Lackawanna were firmer, the former advancing 1 on 1,000 shs., while the latter from 97¾ to 98, closing at a partial reaction. Western Union 84¾@84⅞, 3,500 shs.; Pacific Mail 27⅝@28, 3,000 shs.; Wabash 65¾@65¾, and 93,

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city during the Summer can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address by ordering the same at our office, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Terms, 75 cents per month.

Unpaid Letters.—Bowser Samuel A., North Buffalo, Pa., 3; Eagle State Company, Cherryville, Pa., 8; Fabian Dr., Philadelphia, Pa., 3; Guthrie James V., Covington, Kentucky, 3; McCord W. B., City, Pa., 2; McClain Ed. J., Allegheny, Pa., 2; O'Friel Michael S., Altoona, Pa., 3; Spidry Mary B., Uniontown, Pa., 3; Walsh Hugh, Readville, Massachusetts, 3.

The Western University.

We call attention to the announcement elsewhere of the Class Day exercises at the University Hall at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. The class of '73 will upon that occasion let off the fun that they have been keeping corked up these many years, under the strong hand of University discipline. All ages and sexes will be welcome.

The College Journal.

The June number of this charming little monthly is before us filled as usual chiefly with original matter, some solid and edifying, some racy and piquant, all creditable to the Western University students by whom it is edited and managed. We receive its monthly visits as we do those of a favorite friend whose good sense and cheerful ways have endeared us to him and made him always welcome.

Officers Elected.

The Trustees of the Western University have elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D.; Treasurer, Alexander Nimick; Secretary, Prof. M. B Goff. Executive Committee—Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., Wm. Thaw, Chas. J. Clark, James Parke, Jr., Jas. King, M. D.; Gen. J. K. Moorhead, Geo. Woods, Chancellor.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European and Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 168 SmithField street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Hermann at Southampton; Hamburg line steamer Hammonia at New York; Anchor line steamer Europa at New York; Cunard line steamer Java at New York; Inman line steamer city of Montreal at Queenstown.

Health Resolutions.

At a special meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon, the following resolutions were offered by Dr. McCandless. They were not adopted, but probably will be a the next meeting:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be instructed to give notice through the official papers of the city, to all property holders and tenants at once, to have yards, cellars, alleys, &c., clean; and all refusing or neglecting to attend to this public notice, be punished with the extreme penalty of the law.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioners be requested to co-operate with us in this very important sanitary measure.

The Free Concert.

The last free concert of the season, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., will come off this evening, when the choir of St. Peters Episcopal Church will furnish the music. This choir is justly recognized as one of the best organizations of the kind in the city, and has never been more worthy of that reputation than now. The members have not only a cultured appreciation of the sciences of music, but possess, in a marked degree, that fervency of temperament that their music is at once artistically correct, and full of genuine earnestness and feeling. Those who miss the entertainment to-night will miss a rare treat, as the programme has been very carefully arranged, a choice collection of fresh music selected, and some of the best vocalists in the city engaged to make the concert a success. Go and hear the choir and spend an evening with rare enjoyment.

Allegheny Cemetery.

The annual meeting of the corporators of the Allegheny Cemetery was held at the office of the Company, in the new building erected at the entrance of the grounds, on Saturday, June 21, 1873.

The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Hon. T. J. Bigham, who was one of the original corporators and Secretary to the first Board of Managers, in 1844-5—J. R. Speer, Acting Secretary.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

After consultation in regard to the general interests of the institution, and the reading of the annual reports, the following persons were elected as a Board of Managers for the ensuing year: Hon. T. M. Howe, President; Hon. Wilson McCandless, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, James R. Speer, M. D., Wm. Thaw, Esq., William Holmes, Esq.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. R. Speer.

The following gentlemen were elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Corporators: John Harper, Josiah King, E. P. Jones, Charles J. Clarke, and Springer Harbaugh.

At the close of the meeting an interesting address was delivered by the chairman, Mr. Bigham, which we propose to publish within a or two. It will well repay perusal.

"BULL" WHITE'S EXPLOITS.

From Claremont to the Lock-up.

Last night between eleven and twelve o'clock the notorious Wm. J. White, known as "Bull" White, who had only come down from the Western Penitentiary, where he had recently been sentenced for a year, (he was released on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued out of the District Court) swaggered into the White House on Fifth avenue somewhat inbriefly after attacked an unoffending citizen, whom he felled to the floor. Several parties came to the gentleman's assistance, and the pugilistic gentleman was secured and safely placed in a cell in the lock-up.

SANITARY.

Meeting of the Allegheny Board of Health.

The Health Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. They adopted a resolution requesting the Street Commissioner to lay sewers in Pleasant Valley and Butcher's Run, as a sanitary measure. They also adopted a resolution requesting the co-operation of the Health Officer and to instruct the police to order all nuisances on their beats to be abated within twenty-four hours, and if they are not abated to report against the parties, and that the Health Officer be instructed to commence suits immediately against all parties not complying with the request. The Health Officer was authorized to publish the new health act in the several city papers. A discussion was held in disinfectants for sewers, but nothing was done in the matter.

Adjourned.

CLAIMING THEIR OWN.

Three Girls in Allegheny Sue the Proprietors of a Cotton Mill for Over Work, under the Law of 1848.

Yesterday, before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, three girls formerly employed at the Anchor Cotton Mills brought suit against their former employers, Messrs. Birmingham and Watson, which promises to be very interesting and bring out some fine points of law. It appears that these three girls were employed in the mill and that they demanded better ventilation for their rooms. This was refused them shortly after, they wanted to quit work, and were refused employment. They then sought employment at the Eagle Mill, but were refused there, unless they could bring working cards from their former employers. This the pro-prietors of the Anchor Mills refused to give, and they now in retaliation bring suit before the Alderman under the law of 1848, claiming pay for two hours and a half extra work each day, as this law specifically says that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor, and they worked ten and a half. A hearing in the case will be had on Saturday.

OBITUARY.

Wm. B. Hays.

The above named citizen, an old and well known resident of Pittsburgh died yesterday morning at five o'clock, at his residence on Centre avenue. His death was quite unexpected, having only been sick a few days, and his illness not being deemed serious. Those who were intimately acquainted with him had no knowledge of his sickness, and the announcement of his demise was as unlooked for as it was startling. The disease that caused his death is said to have been a complication of nervous and pulmonary disorders. Mr. Hays was in his sixtieth year. He had been for a long time engaged with his son in the business of pork packing, having also an interest in the coal mines at Irwin's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was well known as a shrewd and enterprising business man, and was prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of this city. Like many other men now well up in years, his liberal views, his practical ideas and his good sound common sense would find a ready backing up the industries of our city and giving to Pittsburgh the reputation that she now bears abroad as an important manufacturing and mercantile center. The numerous friends and acquaintances of Mr. Hays will regret to hear his decease.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

An Old Lady Horribly Burned Last Night on Decanter Street—Result of Going to Bed With a Pipe in the Mouth.

A shocking accident occurred last night about nine o'clock on Declanter street in a dwelling house in the rear of the old Seaton House in the Diamond. The particulars so far as could be learned are as follows. A woman named Mrs. Howe, being pretty well up in years, about fifty-three, went to bed it is supposed with a pipe in her mouth, as she is in the habit of smoking. The soothing effect of narcotic caused her to fall asleep and the pipe disappeared from her lips and went to the bed clothing. The flames awakened her and she jumped from the bed enveloped in flames, her clothing being on fire. It appears she had not disrobed for the night, but had only laid down on the bed to rest herself and enjoy a smoke. Her screams of agony aroused the entire neighborhood, and her daughter who lives in the house adjoining, rushed in along with other neighbors to see what was the matter. The flames that were burning her up were extinguished as soon as possible. Some of the people it is said were so excited that they lost all self-possession, and dashed a quantity of water on her in order to put the fire out. It is not expected that the unfortunate woman will recover, as she is horribly burned from the waist to her feet. Dr. Denelly was sent for and did all that he could to relieve her of pain. Mrs. Howe has two sons who have a stand in the market, and the family is, pecuniarily, in very good circumstances. At the time the accident occurred she was alone in the house, it is alleged, and could assistance have reached her sooner, she might not have been so severely burned.

MINERS' DEMONSTRATION.

The Procession Yesterday.

The Mass Meeting in Ormsby—Speeches and Music—What the Miners Ask—An Enthusiastic Assemblage—Full Particulars of the Doings of the Day.

Yesterday was the day set apart for the monster demonstration of the coal miners of this and adjoining counties to celebrate the going into effect of the new screen law. Hitherto the miners were allowed only for what is known as lump or merchantable coal, it being screened before being measured at the check-house, and all coal passing through the meshes of the screen was considered unmerchantable, though it has a fixed market value. The proprietors claim that if the miner was allowed for the slack or nut coal, in the same proportion as the lump, coal mining to them as a business would not pay. The miners, on the other hand, claim that they ought to be entitled to pay for all they dig, whether lump or nut coal. The proprietors also claim that if the miners were allowed in proportion for the slag and nut coal, they would get out more slag than lump, as it would be so much easier to mine. For some years past the miners agitated their claims pretty thoroughly, and in 1871 and 1872 they had a bill introduced into the Legislature to cover their grounds. This "screen bill" which sought to regulate the matter in dispute, was strongly opposed by the employers, and finally defeated, to the disgust of the miners. But they, not discouraged, determined to organize thoroughly, and again bring their claims before the Legislature of 1873.

THE SCREEN BILL.

This time they were more successful, for by thorough and concentrated action, they had succeeded in having a bill prepared that was in every way satisfactory to them, but decidedly objectionable to the employers. This bill provided that the meshes should be of a certain size; that all coal passing through the meshes should be called nut coal, and that all other coal should be classed as merchantable; it also provided that the miners should have the right to demand pay for all coal mined, whether lump or nut coal, and provided that in case of refusal on the part of the operators to pay the amounts which might be due, that the miners should have the right to bring suit to recover the same. It further provided that the miners should have the right to appoint one of their own number to watch the weighing of all coal mined at the pit where they might be employed, and still further provided that in case of dispute between the inspector and the weighmaster appointed by the operators the difference should be submitted to an arbitrator.

The act also contained a proviso, that the inspector should have a right to demand that the County Gauger adjust the scales when out of order.

The final section of the bill provided that any operator violating the provisions of the act was liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

WHAT THEY ACCOMPLISHED.

The miners fought hard to have this bill passed, and the operators fought equally hard to have it defeated. It was, however, finally adopted, after being shorn of all objectionable features to the employers, and was accepted by the miners as a sort of a compromise, calculating that at the next session of the Legislature they would seek for more liberal measures.

This law went into effect yesterday, and it was this which the demonstration was made for. Early in the morning deputations from various sections of the county commenced arriving, and as they each brought with them a band of music, it made the air quite resonant with the martial strains of the bands. The column, which was in two divisions, was to have moved at eight o'clock, but, whether owing to the damp atmosphere or to the fact that some were unable to procure conveyances, the start was not made for nearly many of the lines and concluded to be "viewers" instead of being viewed. Of course the large number who left the ranks made the organization quite difficult, and it was nearly twelve o'clock before the procession commenced to move. The first division consisted of the representatives from the pits on the Panhandle route, Saw Mill Run, Castle Shannon, Keeling's works, Brownstown, Beck's Run and Soho Mine Forces.

The Second division was composed of the miners from pits along the Monongahela river from Green Springs up to Elizabeth.

The Third Division embraced miners from the pits on the Connellsville route.

The Fourth Division embraced representatives from the pits located on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Fifth Division was composed of miners from Sandy Creek, Plum Creek, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and Hite's works, on the West Penn road.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession moved in the following order:

Chief Marshal, John Cato, and Wm. Smith and Bernard McVay, Aids.

Detachment of City Police under command of Lieut. McCurry.

Mansfield Cornet Band.

Delegation from District No. 1, five hundred strong.

Washington Cornet Band.

Delegation from pits on the Pan Handle road.

Miners from Oak Hill headed by the Turtle Creek Cornet Band.

Little Saw Mill run Delegation.

Tilton Cornet Band.

Beck's Run Delegation.

Mt. Oliver Cornet Band.

Delegation from Coal Bluffs, Washington county.

Braddock's Silver Cornet Band.

Delegation from Braddock's Field.

West Elizabeth Band.

Delegation from the Works in and around West Elizabeth.

Brownsburg Band.

Allequippa Division No. 9 of Miners.

Wildwood Brass Band.

Delegation from the New York and Cleveland G. Co.'s Works, Sandy Creek.

Delegation from Armstrong, Dickson & Co.'s Works, Sandy Creek.

Germania Band of Allegheny.

Delegation from the N. Y. & C. Gas Company's Works, at Plum Creek.

East Dear Miners' Band.

Delegation from Works at Hite's Station.

THE MOTTOES AND DEVICES.

The banners and devices born in the procession were not up to the usual standard of processions, but they represented the views of the miners. Allequippa, No. 9, carried a device on which were the mottoes: "In union there is strength, and we shall be stronger yet." On the reverse: "The Union we seek and freedom from oppression. Any measure is an abomination to the Lord." The Mansfield delegation had the following: "Our motto: Justice, Equality and Protection to American Labor." On the reverse: "By Industry we Flourish." On another banner from the same district, was the inscription "American Labor Must be Represented," "Liberty and Justice is all we Demand." The Turtle Creek delegation had the following couplet inscribed upon their banner: "Hurrah for the 20th of June: we mean to have a small screen soon." A banner, carried by representatives from the Pan Handle road, was: "Let justice be done though the Heavens fall." The Little Saw Mill Run delegation carried an elegant silk banner, with the portraits of George Archbald and August Stiener conspicuously painted thereon. Over the portraits was the inscription, "Honor to the Miner's Champions." The Braddock's delegation carried a banner with the following: "We will vote for the men who support our cause;" "We wish to avoid strikes;" "Miners ask for just weight and measure." "Go'en Rock Run banner read: "United we stand, divided we fall." The Sandy Creek banner gave representation of the condition of the miners before and after the screen law, and on one side was the quotation "An Unjust Measure is an Abomination in the Sight of God." The Lutta Creek miners carried a banner showing on one side the interior of a "check-house" at a coal mine with the miner weighman inspecting the scales. On the other was an inscription saying in effect, below the latter was the inscription, "All We Ask is Justice."

NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

The demonstration so far as the procession was concerned was not so large in point of numbers, as anticipated, the cause of which, as we stated above, that not nearly all the miners who came with the intention of participating joined in the procession. The procession made a very creditable numerical showing, footing up well on to eighteen hundred men. Bands were plentifully interspersed, and they of course materially enlivened the monotony of the march. The delay in forming necessitated a curtailing of the line of march, and Allegheny was skipped entirely. The route taken was as follows:

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

Along Smithfield to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Market street, along Market to Liberty, Liberty to Wood, Wood to Third avenue, Third avenue to Smithfield street, thence across the Suspension bridge to Carson street, thence through the South Side to the Grove in Ormsby borough, where the mass meeting was held.

THE MASS MEETING.

The procession arrived in the grove about half past one o'clock. A numerous company had preceded them, and fully five thousand miners and their friends were present. After partaking of some refreshments, Mr. John Watt, President of D. P. & P. A., organized the meeting and called it to order.

On motion of Mr. Watt, John Morrison Davis, Esq., editor of the *Labor Tribune*, was unanimously chosen to preside. Mr. Davis, on taking the chair, read a list of Vice Presidents, including Messrs. Wm. Street, William H. Harper, John Simpson, Henry Simpson, George Wilson and others.

Mr. Davis then thanked the meeting for the honor they had conferred on him in choosing him to preside. It was then moved that the reporters of the press act as Secretaries, which was carried.

Mr. J. M. Davis was then called upon to speak. He traced the origin of the screen bill, and the measures adopted by the miners to affect that legislation. He alluded to those who were prominently connected in the movement, and paid them a merited tribute, stating that they had been with the movement from its inception in 1871. He then introduced the names of several prominent men who had unsolicited advocated the miner's cause. He alluded to the Hon. John Latta for his manly and upright course, and stated that he had worked for them unsolicited, and though a Democrat, he had thrown his whole heart in the movement.

MR. LATTA SPEAKS.

Mr. Lutta being loudly called for, he was introduced by Mr. Davis. His reception was most enthusiastic. He spoke about as follows: The rights of the laboring men cannot be gainsayed, and no one can doubt the justness of the view of laboring men uniting together, and combining to protect their own interests. He alluded to the combinations of capital for similar purposes, and justified the course of the workingmen throughout the country generally, for resorting to the machinery of Trade organization to promote their own interests.

He justified the Allegheny County miners particularly for their course in the present movement, and he prophesied that if the coal operators met the miners in the same spirit which the miners themselves manifested, the contemplated negotiations for a scale of wages would result in an amicable settlement. The speaker drew the analogy that those nations that paid the highest prices for their labor were uniformly the most prosperous. He argued that no harm, therefore, could result to this country, either to her trade or commerce from the payment of just wages. The gentleman's remarks were received throughout with loud applause, and when he sat down the cheering was almost deafening.

Mr. Augustin Stiener, of Wilkinsburg, a very prominent miner, was next called upon. This gentleman being a practical miner, made a practical speech, with many forcible illustrations. He pictured the wrongs which he claimed the miners had suffered for a long time, and illustrated the purposes and effect of the screen bill. He concluded by saying "that if all men were angels, there would be no use of the warm hereafter."

This speaker's remarks were also enthusiastically received and he sat down amid vociferous applause.

OTHER SPEAKERS TALK.

Mr. Joseph Bevins, another well-known miner of Fayette county, was the next gentleman called for. He spoke of the miner's strong sentiments in regard to his right and labor. "In union there was strength." He could see no reason why the M. P. and P. A. could not be made a strong political organization for the protection of their own interests. The gentleman sat down amid continued applause.

Mr. John L. Patterson, of Lawrence county, also a miner, was next introduced. He spoke at length, and alluded favorably to the result of their united endeavors. He hoped they would continue on in this way, and they would accomplish all they wished for. After this speaker had concluded his remarks, Mr. George Archbald, the Secretary of the M. P. & P. A. was loudly called for. He stepped forward and amid much applause commenced his speech. He alluded to the importance of union. From it the miners had derived all their benefits and power. The first Board had them now in the bond of brotherhood should bind them closer and make their organizations stronger. He alluded to this immense meeting as no mere demonstration to "bully," but to show their strength, their political power, and that they were men who had rights which politicians were bound to respect. He alluded to the meeting in the Grove as a great family gathering that would meet year by year and grow stronger and flourish from the bonds of co union, and strength additional would be gathered to them as they grew older and more united. This speaker's remarks were also most enthusiastically received, and he sat down amid long and continued applause.

Mr. William Wookslayer, of Turtle Creek, also a miner, was next called upon and made a few passing remarks.

Music was freely interspersed between the speeches, and the occasion altogether was a most enjoyable and pleasant one. At the conclusion of the speaking a vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. McClung for the use of her grove, and to Mr. Latta and the other speakers for their kindness and services. The meeting then on motion adjourned, the various sections breaking up quietly and dispersing to their homes.

The procession and meeting reflects great credit upon the miners, both for its orderliness and success in carrying out. The police arrangements, under Lieut. McCurry, were also excellent, and this tended in no small part to make the demonstration a success.

ASSESSMENT APPEALS.

Property-Holder's Petitions for Reductions.

The Appeals Committee met again last night. Members present, Byers, McClurg, West, Fulton, Phelps and Boyd. The appeals disposed of are given below.

N. F. Hart, Nineteenth ward. Assessments $61,645. Valuation $61,645. Dismissed.

R. A. Hall, Fourteenth ward. Assessment $2,000 Valuation $1,000. Allowed.

Jas. W. Brown, Eleventh ward. Assessment $17,595. Valuation $13,000. Allowed.

Wm. Johnson, Nineteenth ward. Assessment $1,975. Valuation $1,575. Dismissed.

Thos. Creed, Sixteenth ward. Assessment $7,000. Valuation $5,000. Allowed.

C. C. Bidwell, Twentieth ward. Assessment $6,710. Valuation $35,410. Reduction of $9,000 allowed.

John H. Harper, Eleventh ward. Assessment $1,600. Valuation $1,000. Dismissed.

A. J. Brackmeyer, First ward. Assessment $4,360. Valuation $3,000. Dismissed.

M. G. Barnett, Thirteenth ward. Assessment $24,800. Referred to the Assessor.

Joseph Dilworth, Eighteenth ward. Assessment $60,550. Valuation $46,300. Reduction of $9,000 allowed.

A. Amann, Eighth ward. Assessment $5,600. Valuation $3,750. Dismissed.

W. H. Brown, Thirty-third ward. Assessment $5,800. Valuation $2,000. Reduction of $600 allowed.

W. H. Brown, Twenty-third ward. Assessment $132,050. Valuation $61,350. Dismissed.

Geo. Sheffler, Fifth ward. Assessment $10,301 Valuation $8,200. Dismissed.

P. Coyle, Eleventh ward. Assessment $8,090. Valuation $6,500. Allowed.

John Arthurs, Fourteenth ward. Assessment $86,220. Valuation $47,458. Referred to the Assessor.

P. F. Klopfer, Sixteenth ward. Assessment $10,000. Valuation $ 8000. Allowed.

Joseph A. Musgrave, Seventh ward. Assessment $7,040. Valuation $5,350. Allowed.

N. P. Sawyer, Fourteenth ward. Assessment $30,000. Valuation $19,000. Reduction of $5,000 allowed.

C. N. Boomger, Seventeenth ward. Assessment $10,730. Valuation $7,590. Reduction of $1,140 allowed.

James Hopincott, Eleventh ward. Assessment $77,000. Valuation $36,500. Reduction of $22,000 allowed.

Thos. Graham, Fifteenth ward. Assessment $5,600. Valuation $4,200. Dismissed.

Jacob Hay, Seventh ward. Assessment $52,760. Valuation $31,760. Reduction of $9,000 allowed.

James Elliott, Eleventh ward. Assessment $4,430. Valuation $3,200. Dismissed.

Mary Carr, Thirty-fifth ward. Assessment $28,000 Valuation $14,000. Dismissed.

Thos. A. Mellon, Fifth ward. Assessment $9,200 Valuation $7,600. Reduction of $1,200 made.

Same, Nineteenth ward. Assessment $12,000. Asks an abatement of $9,000. Reduction of $2,000 made.

Same, Nineteenth ward. Assessment $10,000. Asks an abatement of $2,837. Allowed.

Sams, Nineteenth ward. Assessed $250 on carriage. Apellant says he has only the bones of a vehicle. Allowed.

Same, Twenty-first ward. Assessment $20,600. Valuation $6,000. Referred to Assessor.

The board will meet again on Friday evening.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The Departure of the Graduating Class.

Yesterday morning the graduating class of the Western University having concluded their labors, bid adieu to the Faculty, took a last survey of the school room, hereafter to be one of the most attractive pictures of memory, and then stepped out from collegiate ranks. Previous to their final departure from "Academic Hall" the members of the class were brought before Chancellor Woods and the roll being called the boys answered to the names of Theo. Stengel, G. H. Rodgers, H. Pemberton, Jr., J. M. Duff, W. D. Hartupee, Alex. Gordon, Jr., J. J. McLean, Sylvester S. Harper, D. J. Johns, Frank A. Barr and Harry B. Gill. Then was one gap in the lists caused by the death by Charles Delhm which occurred November 24, 1872.

Dr. Woods, after Prof. Crane had led in devotional exercises, addressed the class with a few words of sound, practical advice, in which he showed to them that after all, intelligence, moral worth, good, honest graces, would lead the van and without them no man could be successful in the highest sense of the term—success in life, winning the respect of his fellow-man and of doing his duty as a man. He admonished them also that work was a duty, and that while they should not allow the "high pressure" of the age to carry them too far, it was the duty of each one to improve his opportunities as to keep fairly abreast of his time. This need not exhaust him, but could only be reached by steady, faithful work. In conclusion while the class stood, the Chancellor pronounced the

"You stand before me a broken band. One was stopped near the goal by disease. Another was in the early year removed. To you more years are kindly given; how many it is not known. Choose you your life's work; let it be an honorable work. Let it be faithfully performed. Your manly course as students lead us to believe you will lead virtuous, manly lives. We are glad to testify to your moral worth; but ye that stand, take heed, lest ye fall. In the discharge of your duty be fearless, good men. Your acts will then be a blessing to the world, and will encourage others. Then your life will be succeeded by a better and purer life hereafter."

Prof. Crane then concluded the exercises with prayer, and the class separated.

Entertainment at Beaver.

One of the events of the week at the pretty little town of Beaver was the literary entertainment and concert given by the Young Folks Society, in the M. E. Church on Tuesday evening. The interest in the affair was manifest by the very large attendance of the town people and visitors from surrounding sections,—neither the heat nor the severe rain storm being sufficient to deter the folks, old and young, from putting in an appearance. The audience, after being comfortably seated were entertained with a programme embracing the following exercises:

Music—Singing Cheerily, the Society; Piano Duett—Echoes of Lucerne, Misses M. Wolfe and H. Phillips; Recitation—Lucy Gray, Miss Castle; Music—The Zither Player, Eddie K. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.; Essay—The Man in the Moon, Jennie H. Cunningham, Beaver, Pa.

Piano Duo, "Perle'd Allemange Maz." Misses Flora and Sadie Phillips, Neshannock; Recitation, "Over the Hill to the Poor House," M. A. Beacom, Beaver, Pa.; Vocal Solo, "Fishes in the Sea," Hattie Richardson, Tarr Farm, Pa.; Essay, "The West," Ada Hall, Pittsole, Pa.; Music, "Pete Hongrose Mazourka," Jennie H. Cunningham, Beaver, Pa.; Recitation, "Over the Hill from the Poor House," E. K. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.; Music, "I'm a Merry Zingara," Anna Beacom, Beaver, Pa.; Essay, "Cheerful People," Julia Weyand, Beaver, Pa.; Music, "Valse Brillanti," Lyda Reis, New Castle, Pa.; Recitation, "Paul Revere's Ride," Jessie McCreery, Beaver, Pa.; Music, "Bird of the Greenwood," Ada Hall, Pittsole, Pa.; Paper, "The Young Folks," Hattie Richardson, Tarr Farm, Pa.; Music, "On to the Fields of Glory," The Society.

The programme, which was rather lengthy, was divided into two parts and held the audience interested until its close. The performances as a rule were highly creditable and the enjoyment of the listeners was very frequently and decidedly demonstrated. The best evidence of their pleasure at the entertainment being in the fact that it charmed them to remain in-doors, on a sultry summer's night, for over two hours. The society has reason to be proud of the success of its efforts, and to take a fresh inspiration from the commendation of which it was the recipient.

BOARD OF TRADE.

A Meeting To-Day—The Interest in the Movement.

This afternoon the meeting called for the purpose of organizing a Board of Trade will be held in the Select Council Chamber, and from the interest manifested in the movement there is reason to believe that it will be entirely successful. The advantages of such an organization have always been conceded, but the trouble heretofore has been that those most directly interested did not come up to the support of such an institution, and the city has thus been without it. The feeling, however, seems to have changed, and there is now apparent earnestness in the proposition to establish a Board, that gives encouragement to those who have taken the initiative, and leads to the belief that it will be sustained. The following is the call for the meeting:

We, the undersigned, believing that the organization of a BOARD OF TRADE would be of the greatest advantage, both to us as individuals and to our city, by uniting and centralizing the immense mining and manufacturing interests of this section; in securing a much needed co-operation for advancing public improvements; in demanding in the great markets of the country, through collection and publication of statistics, that recognition that is our due by reason of the great industries this section represents, and by a united effort advancing the prosperity of all our people—do hereby join in a call for a meeting to be held in the Select Council Chamber on Thursday afternoon the 26th day of June, 1873, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting measures that shall lead to the formation of such an organization.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.	Shoenberger, Blair & Co.
Graff, Bennett & Co.	D. P. Chapman.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.	Robert Patterson.
McElroy & Dickson.	E. H. Pease.
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John C. Risher.	I. Willard Grubbs.
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C. A. Carpenter,	Loomis & Collord.
Anderson & Woods.	T. H. Nevin & Co.
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.	John Dunlap.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.	Davis, Chambers & Co.
Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.	Leech Bing.
Zug & Co.	Robt. D. Clark & Co.
Brown & Co.	Jos. D. Weeks.
Singer, Nimick & Co.	Porter, Bell & Co.
Lloyd & Black.	Jas. M. Schoonmaker.
Siebeneck & Collins,	C. Meyran.
R. P. Nevin,	W. H. Edgerton.
Hugh Bolt,	W. P. Woldridge.
Hillis McKown,	Jas. P. Barr & Co.
P. A. Maderia,	Wm. C. Robinson & Co.
B. S. Fahnestock,	Chess, Smyth & Co.
Reymer & Bros.	John P. Smith.
Wm. Tod,	Jones & Laughlins,
J. H. Livingston,	Standard Nut Co.
B. H. Raby,	F. Sellers & Co.
Chas. L. Cole,	Lewis, Oliver & Phillips
Schmidt & Friday.	Jared M. Brush,
Pittsburgh Bolt Co.	Gregg, Son & Co.
Hutchison & Co.	McCord & Co.
Schwartz & Hazlett,	John R. McCune,
Harris & Ewing,	U. Stewart,
J. Agnew & Son,	Geo. Irwin,
H. & A. Childs & Co.	Lindsey, Sterritt & Co.
Rogers & Burchfield,	Head, Carson & Co.
Beverly Jones,	S. Ewart & Co.
Wm. Welch & Co.	Schomaker & Co.
Van Gorder & Shephard Co.	Shriver & Co.
Chas. W. Batchelor & Frew.	R. C. Gray,
Lewis & Roseller.	Elkins, Bly & Co.
Wm. Morrison.	Chas. Barr.
Jacobus & Nimick Mf'g. Co.	Mitchel, Stevenson & Co.
Jake Hill.	——— speer.
D. M. Smith.	W. H. Ewing.
P. H. Hunker.	Jacob Painter & Sons.
S. Severance.	Jas. Herdman.
Jas. S. McCord.	F. Woods.
John D. Scully.	Hart, Caughey & Co.
Chas. E. Speer.	Geo. A. Berry.
John Wilson and Son.	Frank Rehn.
Graff, Hugus & Co.	W. B. Holmes.
W. K. Nimick.	John Harper.
Thomas Wightman.	Josiah Reamer.
John Wilson.	D. Gregg & Co.
B. L. Fahnestock.	H. Child & Co.
	Isaac Taylor.
	Richard Hays.
	Jas. Laughlin.
	Robt. S. Hays.
	Reiter, Lavely & Co.
	S. S. Marvin & Co.

Every business man who believes a Board of Trade would be of benefit to the business interests of Pittsburgh should be represented either personally or by a delegate from his house, at this meeting.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Judge Collier.]

A verdict of not guilty, owing to the insanity of the defendant, was rendered in the case of Wm. Reismyer, indicted for larceny.

Chas. Alexander, indicted for malicious mischief in damaging a wagon belonging to Robert Barnett, was acquitted and ordered to pay the costs.

Wm. Gibbons plead guilty to an indictment charging him with embezzlement and larceny by bailee, on oath of Sidney Omohundro. He was charged with having stolen a sewing machine after getting the sum received from the sale of the same.

Catharine Meakins pleaded guilty of selling liquor to minors at Turtle Creek, of selling liquor in violation of the act of April 9, 1870, of selling liquor without license and of selling liquor on Sunday.

Peter Schlegel was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on Anna Junker, but he was directed to pay one-third and the prosecutor two thirds of the costs.

Dennis Cahill plead guilty to charge of illegal liquor selling preferred against him by Agnes M. Johnston.

Trial of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Sheehan is on trial. He is charged on oath of Annie Wren, a girl under twenty-one years of age, with seduction under promise of marriage.

Wm. Strothers, a colored witness in the case of Dennis Cahill, and who refused to testify, was fined $15, which he paid, and then proceded to give his evidence, the lesson taught him having the desired effect.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
James Barr,	Gotlieb Mathias, et al.,
J. W. Raynolds,	Eli Wikoff,
Nicholas Snyder,	Mary Lane,
Joseph Messenger,	W. P. Phelin,
John Yonker, et al.,	John Hughes,
Nathan Lowry,	Wm. Sawyer,
Christ. Andy,	Alex. Harper,
Ellen Raynor.	Wm. Wright.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

J. A. G. Ruffner, of Indiana county, D. F. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, and G. S. Crosby, of Parker City, were, on motion, admitted to practice in this Court.

In the matter of J. and W. C. Williams, of Luzerne county, bankrupts, the Court ordered that the register and assignee be allowed for services, &c., according to the report of the assignee.

In the matter of J. T. Keene, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, the petition of M. H. Hale, a creditor, for ascertainment and liquidation of an alleged lien, was referred to Register Willard, for examination and report.

In the matter of F. B. Manning, Armstrong county, alleged bankrupt, on motion of S. C Schoyer, Esq., and on petition, &c., filed, a preliminary restraining order was granted against certain execution creditors.

In the matter of Geo. W. Rockwell, of Erie county, bankrupt, after argument, the motion postpone hearing on rule to show cause why the acceptance of the proposition of bankrupt's assignee should not be revoked until the City thereof, at Erie, was granted.

In the matter of Bates & Goldsborough, of Allegheny county, bankrupts, on affidavit of assignee, the President and Managers of the Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Companies were directed to produce, before Register Harper and said assignee, certain telegrams for inspection and examination.

Jacob Bostwick filed a petion for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Chapman Lydick of Indiana county.

A petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself was filed O. G. Brown, of Armstrong county.

Jacob Opperman, of Allegheny, and Abraham B. Dumm, of Warren county, having complied with all the provisions of the act, were discharged from all their debts, as provided by the bankrupt act.

DISTRICT COURT.

(Before Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.)

A motion was made by Wm. Reardon, Esq., for the discharge of Wm. White from the workhouse. The prisoner was committed some seven months ago by the Mayor for disorderly conduct, and it was held that the commitment was defective, for the reason that the Mayor had not the authority to commit for so long a term. It was also stated that White's mind has become affected in consequence of his confinement, and in view of all the facts the Court made an order directing his discharge from custody.

An Ounce of Prevention, Etc.

A defective flue originated the fire, and a loss of thousands of dollars was the consequence, which could have been prevented by the use of flue lining. If you are building, or contemplate building do not allow your chimneys and flues to go unlined for the sake of saving a few dollars to day, at the hazard of losing thousands next week or next year.

James Miller, No. 48 Federal street, Allegheny, has in store a very superior article of flue-lining, which he will sell at the lowest rates.

Terra Cotta Work.

James Miller, No. 48, Federal street, Allegheny, has on hand an excellent and most extensive assortment of "Calumet sewer pipe, Fire Brick, Lawn Vases, Chimney Tops, Flue and Chimney Linings, Stove Pipe, Door and Window Caps, Cement, and other Building Materials, durable ornamental Sewer and Water Pipe highly compressed, vitrified and glazed, rendering it imperishable. No. 48 Federal street.

The New Jubilee.

Messrs. J. M. Leighner & Co., 131 Federal street, Allegheny, sell this superior instrument on better terms than any first-class organ can be bought of any other house. They also have organs and pianos of other makes, and they are the sole agents for the Dunham & Sons unrivaled Pianos.

See Samples.

Call in at No. 48 Federal street, Allegheny, and see samples of different kinds of superior Fire Brick, of the various styles in use; also, ground Fire Brick, Furnace Lining, Fire Clay, finely ground, either in bulk or barrels, together with Building Materials, both durable and ornamental. Cement at wholesale, and everything else imaginable in this